The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,627.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....Rs 5 0
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First insertion ..... 9 As. per line.
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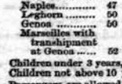
In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SCOTIA, 1,168 tons, 170 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

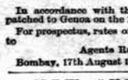
	Aug.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar	31	„ Negapatam	9
	Sept.	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	1	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	2	„ Coconada	15
„ Calicut	2	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Beypore	2	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	3	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin	4	„ False Point	19
„ Colombo	5	Arrive Calcutta	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connexion with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched on the 27th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

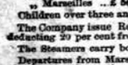
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	33		13 -
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 15		£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 15th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS, and MINIATURE PAINTERS, 30, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£13- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£25-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILL.—The entire property of the above Mills, as it stands, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises (Chowpatty, near the French Bridge), on SATURDAY, the 3rd September next, at 2-30 P.M. Full particulars may be learnt of the undersigned.

By order,
MOTIRAM BHUGOOBHAI,
Secretary Arkwright Cotton Mill.

Bombay, 18th August 1870.

N.B.—The Twist manufactured in the above Mill always commanded higher rates than that of many of the Mills in Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

PROCEEDINGS of ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on MONDAY, the 15th day of August 1870.

Present :

Directors—W. J. Judge, Esq., in the Chair.
Baboo Sham Churn Mullick.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.
Captain O. S. Leisk, and a large number of Shareholders.

Read Notice convening the Meeting.

Proposed by Sadanund Balkrishna, Esq., seconded by G. A. Kneebone, Esq.,—

"That this Meeting be adjourned for a month from this date."

A Poll being demanded, the Chairman directed that the same be taken at 2 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 22nd August, instant.

W. J. JUDGE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

PROCEEDINGS of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, on MONDAY, the 15th day of August 1870.

Present :

Directors—W. J. Judge, Esq., in the Chair.
Baboo Sham Churn Mullick.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.
Captain A. S. Leisk, and a large number of Shareholders.

The five Special Resolutions set forth in the Public Advertisement for submission at this Meeting having been read—

It was proposed by Sadanund Balkrishna, Esq., seconded by H. M. Rustomjee, Esq. :—

"That the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by G. A. Kneebone, Esq., seconded by Govind Gungadhur, Esq. :—

"That Manockjee Rustomjee and Sadanund Balkrishna, Esqrs., be appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. (300) three hundred each per month during the time of the liquidation."

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Henry Berners, Esq., seconded by H. M. Rustomjee, Esq. :—

"That the Liquidators be authorized to make such a Call on the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company, Limited, as will enable them to pay off all the existing debts of that Company, and as will leave in their hands cash sufficient to meet any contingent or doubtful debts that may arise against the Company."

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by G. A. Kneebone, Esq., seconded by C. M. Rustomjee, Esq. :—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects, and good-will of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company, Limited, to the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such transfer and sale 6,000 Shares of Rs. 1,00 each, fully paid, in such last-mentioned Company, the said Port Canning Land Company, Limited, undertaking to carry out and perform all the existing contracts and agreements of the said Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company, Limited."

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by C. J. A. Pritchard, Esq., seconded by Baboo Bhobojeney Churn Mitter :—

"That all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 be conferred upon the Liquidators."

Carried unanimously.

After the business of the Special Meeting was over, Mr. Sadanund Balkrishna called upon the Shareholders to express their sense as to authorizing the Directors or Liquidators to pay all the expenses hitherto incurred and to be hereafter incurred by the Bombay Shareholders in the matter of the reconstruction of the Company.

The Chairman stated that he was aware that the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders had laboured for the good of the Company, and he thought they were entitled to be reimbursed.

Mr. Bhobojaney Churn Mitter also admitted the justice of such authority being given, and all the Shareholders present agreed with him.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting separated.

W. J. JUDGE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MAPS, &c.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of EUROPE, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square .....Rs. 40

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of ASIA, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square .....Rs. 40

ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, by Walker, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square.....Rs. 40

BETT'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, on rollers, 4 feet by 3 .....Rs. 10-8
Ditto Ditto Ditto folded book form... 7-8

ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, folded in case .....Rs. 32

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JOHNSTON'S COMMERCIAL CHART of the WORLD on Mercator's projection, 5 feet 8 inches square, on rollers, and varnished .....Rs. 40

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, with APPENDIX, Quarto cloth—for cash only .....Rs. 15 12
TILT'S INFLUENCE of INDIA on the HEALTH of BRITISH WOMEN, &c. 1 0
COLENSO'S ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA, a quantity of each for sale at English rates, each 2 4
BRITISH and FOREIGN MECHANIC and SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTOR, Volume 1, 1,000 illustrations 5 0
JANE AUSTEN'S NOVELS, per set of 5 Vols. 6 4
ADCOCK'S and WEALE'S Engineers' Pocket Books for 1870, each reduced to 3 0
OGILVIE'S STUDENTS' ENGLISH DICTIONARY 5 4
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BROOM'S COMMENTARIES on LAWS of ENGLAND ... 32 0
STEPHEN'S COMMENTARIES on DITTO ... 42 0

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.

COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, bilnd tooled 42 0
DITTO, CROWN 4to, 9 by 8, best morocco, 3 large treble gilt clasp 45 0
MINIATURE QUARTO BIBLE, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, 1 broad treble gilt clasp 32 0
POCKLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE, size 6¾ by 4¾, plain morocco. 12 0
Ditto ditto with treble gilt clasp..... 14 0
FACSIMILE BIBLE, 9½ by 6, plain morocco, one clasp... 20 0
POCKLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE and CHURCH SERVICES, plain morocco 14 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS ANCIENT and MODERN, with APPENDIX.—The following Editions can be had of the undersigned :—

WORDS ONLY	3 by 7½	limp roan, red edges .	Rs. 0	12
Ditto	4½ by 3	ditto	with cross...	3 12
Ditto	6½ by 4½	ditto	ditto ...	5 8
WORDS and MUSIC	6½ by 4½	ditto	ditto ...	4 4
Ditto	7 by 5	ditto	ditto ...	
Pianoforte edition.....				8 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KAYE'S SEPOY WAR. Vol. II. Rs. 12-8
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRINSEP'S CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Third edition .....Rs. 16
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THEOBALD'S ACTS of LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of INDIA—1804 to 1867. 5 Vols., half bound .....Rs. 60
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE .....Rs. 18-12
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AITCHESON'S TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, and SUNNUDS between the Government of India and neighbouring States and Countries. 8 vols.....Rs. 50
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.—The School will be REMOVED, on 1st September 1870, to the Bungalow in Victoria Road, formerly known as the Victoria Hotel.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 31st August 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1870.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to 31st instant.

SALE by AUCTION.—THIS DAY, COLLEY, MADELEY & Co., will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 9 Hummum Street, opposite Soundy & Co.'s, at 1 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, 90 tons of 1¼ HOOP IRON, 1st quality, and made specially for binding Cotton Bales. In lots to suit Purchasers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the day of the date hereof the undersigned have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, and no longer carry on business under the Style or Firm of C. MERON and RYAN as hitherto.—Dated this 23rd August 1870.

JOHN CAMERON.
JER. RYAN.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE de PARIS has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 14 RAMPART ROW, West, facing the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bombay, 20th August.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Regulations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bar's agents, &c., &c.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row. Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left undone to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station. The Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for small Parcels to England, &c. ; particulars of which can be learnt on application at this office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and samples up to 4 P.M.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 19th August 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row, west, on THURSDAY the 25th August 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1870, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 13th to 25th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, PLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

GADDUM & Co.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads :—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Cemetery.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in five days from date of Order.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders will be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th Aug. 1st 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 1st September 1870, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of sale :—

H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 654 29/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 235 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Earl Canning, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1868, being 661 37/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 223 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Sir John Lawrence, built of Iron at London in 1865, being 577 10/100 tons, 70 Horse Power, 204 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet beam, draft of water 11 feet when light, 14 feet when deep.

Terms of Sale—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government ; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colabas, Mazagons, and other shares at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value perSh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,000	100	allid p.ct		Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565xd.
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175xd.
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
20,000	375	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,500	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	121
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colabas Land Co.	1,570
4,000	750	all	Nil	Freve Land & Fire Co. Ld	1670
1,750	3,000	2,0 s	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,070
4,000	1,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Cuming	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,900xd.
150	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
500	1,000	all	80*	Bombay United	800
96	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
90	150	50	...	Do. New	90
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,350
800	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,470
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,800
600	1,500	1,200	...	Royal	1,250

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—19TH AUGUST 1870.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,385.
—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM CARRINGTON & CO.'S CIRCULAR, August 20.)

THE past week has been simply a repetition of the preceding one. There has been considerable dulness in the market, and a great scarcity of cargo for ready shipment. Rates of freight for home have been steady, and there is a growing feeling that they will not decline as at one time appeared inevitable. Jute is late this year, but it is coming in more freely every day, and Seeds have fallen in price, and considerable contracts have been made. On the other hand, markets at home are depressed and lowering, and a good number of ships are now due. Steamer tonnage is much looked after for rice and Jute, and for Rape Seed also, and steam tonnage will help to check any advance in rates for ships. There are in port 7 iron, or wooden, and 9 foreign ships, not fixed, or 26,000 tons in all.

There are 22 vessels over 95 days out from home. Yesterday was a general holiday.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Green, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Bhooj.
Cowys, Captain, 55th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Simla, 15th August 1870.

LEAVE TO OFFICIATING OFFICERS.

It is hereby notified that the Government of India has ruled that the indulgence of leave (save privilge leave,) with retention of appointment, in the case of officiating officers, is inadmissible.

SOLDIER CLERKS.

Under instructions from Government, Soldier Clerks may be employed in the Offices of the Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals and Superintending Staff Surgeons Major of the British Medical Service, under the operation of G. O. 307 of 1869.

GUARDS AND ESCORTS.

When public treasure is in transit from a Treasury to a British corps, the requisition of the officer commanding the corps for a native escort must be complied with by Commanding Officers of stations. Such escorts should as a rule be found by the Native Cavalry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—PAY.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the Government of India has decided that the allowance for the medical charge of Divisional or Brigade Staff shall in future be admitted alike to Medical Officers of the British and Indian Medical Services, when holding appointments of this nature, irrespective of their having passed any examinations in the native languages.

The Government however considers it preferable, that Medical Officers with a good colloquial knowledge of the native languages should, when possible, be appointed to such charges.

"MEDICAL COMFORTS" TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Port wine and malt liquor having, in a recent instance, been issued as medical comforts to the women and children of a detachment while in cholera camp, the Commander-in-Chief, under instructions from the Government of India, notifies for general information, that such issue of medical comforts to men, women and children, who are not patients in hospital, is unauthorized, and that their value is liable to be disallowed.

This order does not interfere with the action of G. O. dated the 18th July 1865, (p. 164 S. O.)

LEAVE TO ADJUTANTS AND QUARTERMASTERS

The following letter, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military department, to the Adjutant General, is published for general information, in continuation of G. O. 98 of 1870 :—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to comply with His Excellency's recommendations to the extent of allowing Captains, who after promotion to that rank may be retained in the post of Adjutant or Quartermaster in native regiments, the indulgence of ordinary general leave in India, whether on private affairs or medical certificate, not exceeding six months in any one year, without loss of appointment.

This indulgence will also extend to short leaves to sea taken under the Rules of 1851, Clause 21, Rules of 1868, Clause XXVII.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 8th August 1870.

The following removal is ordered :—

Captain F. C. St. John, from, attached 21st N. I. to attached 30th N. I.

Lieutenant H. R. C. Hewat, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, having reported his arrival from England, from doing duty with the Depot Companies of his regiment, will proceed to rejoin the Head Quarters of his corps in Burmah—on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Aurungabad, 20th July 1870.

Ensign A. C. Le Quesne, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot.

Cornet G. Graham, 16th Lancers, having arrived from England on the 7th August 1870, will proceed to join his Regiment at Bangalore on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hearn, Wing Officer 15th Madras N. I., to remain at Mussoorie, from the 7th June to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani :—

Higher Standard.

Lieutenant H. F. Blanshard, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot.

Leave of absence :—

21st Foot—Assistant Surgeon E. H. Condon, M. D., 2nd Battalion—Bangalore, on s. c. for 2 months or until the departure of the first Steam Transport for England, from Bombay in October 1870.

21st Foot —Assistant Surgeon E. H. Condon, M.D., 2nd Battalion, to England, via the Overland route, on medical certificate from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.—Unfit to do duty with Troops.

76th Foot—Ensign C. W. Gore, in continuation for two months—Neilgherries, s. c.

Ordnance Dept.—Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. T. Gibson, in charge of Depot Cannanore, in continuation for 6 months—Coimbatore and Vellore, s. c.

Ordnance Dept.—Conductor J. Oldham, from 23rd July 1870, to the 22nd July 1871—Bangalore, s. c.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to	
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Oils bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 3s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	,,
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale,	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Arracanella	Cochrane	Liverpool.
	Red Jacket	Young	Calcutta.
	Snipe (s)	Brown	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Behar, Blake, to Adenland Suez.
Ship Iron King, Coux, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Ellora, to China, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Scotia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Puthe Salam, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.				
19	Madras (s)	Charry	Moulmein,	August 12.
	City of London	McNeil	Glasgow,	May 16.
	Armenian	Matheeson	Bombay,	July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
19	China (s)	.....	.....
	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Russia (s)	.....	.....
	Mount Washington	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
18	Himalaya (s)	.....	C. and N. Ports.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M. D.	W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
THOMAS ELLERY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.	Rev. J. PATON.
HENRY CONDER, Esq.	A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.	N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
H. D. DODS, Esq.	G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq.	JAMES WYNDHAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—3, HORNBY ROW.
Under Mr. MCDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under Mrs. MCDONALD and Mr. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—August 22nd, at 46 Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Reginald Branson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
COSSER—August 17th, at Kurrachee, the wife of T. Cosser, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GWYER—August 16th, at the residence of Mr. Day, No. 5, Grant's Lane, the wife of Mr. Frederick Gwyer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—MANUK—August 18th, at Calcutta, in the Armenian Church of Nazareth, by the Right Rev. Nerses, Bishop of Jerusalem, assisted by the Revs. Nicholas Ter Arratoon, Johannes Catchick, Aviet Chater, and Gregory Ter M. David, and thereafter in the Scotch Church of St. Andrew's, by the Rev. J. M. Thomson, M.A., Chaplain, James Anderson, Esq., H. M. Bengal Civil Service, to Helen Manuk, widow of the late Z. M. Manuk, Esq., and eldest daughter of A. M. Vardon, Esq., of Malvern House, Calcutta.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

JACKSON—August 15th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain James Bower Jackson, 21st Fusiliers, of a son, still born.

DEATH.

SAYCE—August 11th, at Tripassore, of teething, William Herbert, the beloved son of Mr. L. A. Sayce, Supervisor, P. W. D., aged 15 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WHITING—August 16th, at Bhundara, the wife of Mr. James Whiting, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.
FITZPATRICK—July 20th, at Mooltan, the wife of M. J. Bary FitzPatrick, of a son.
WHYBROW—August 17th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain Whybrow, Barrack Master, of a son.

DEATHS.

FITZPATRICK—July 21st, at Mooltan, Mary, wife of M. J. Bary FitzPatrick.
HEATHCOCK—August 9th, at Sangor, Bazar Sergeant Thomas Heathcock, late of H. M.'s 80th Regiment, aged 49.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS.

HENCEFORWARD, in compliance with a public demand, the War-Telegrams will be published as Extras immediately on their receipt. As the public are aware these telegrams are the joint property in Bombay of the two local papers, and it has been arranged that they will be published at the office of this paper on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at the office of the *Times of India* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. To-day therefore they will be issued at the office of the *Times of India*. A charge of One Anna will be made for each Extra.

Bombay Gazette Office, Aug. 24.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870.

COMMENT on the telegrams published yesterday morning is scarcely necessary. Yet we may remark, for the sake of clearness, that the official notification, dated August 22, is a sufficient answer to the statement of Count Palikao on the 20th. At this earlier date he evidently had imperfect news, or was prophesying "smooth things." The King of Prussia's telegram is a sufficient answer, for we have not yet had any false statements from the German camp. On the 22nd of August no news from Metz had reached the Minister, and he correctly inferred that Bazaine had been—frustrated, shall we say? The intimation also shows that Metz was invested on both banks of the Moselle, and of course the French army in it. On what ground it is assumed that the Imperial Guard is not in the net we do not know. They were in the fight—how did they get away? Of course it is *possible* that they may have made off. The Germans, however, are very strong in horsemen, and it is conceivable that they were used to sweep round the right of the French and hold them in. We have, as yet, —5 P.M.—no further news of the Crown Prince; but the official statement that his scouts had appeared at St. Dizier alone shows that he was on the line of advance from the Meuse to the Marne—St. Dizier and Vitry being the points to be struck. Perhaps more news will arrive soon.

More news has arrived—news that looks like the harbinger, if not something more, of collapse for the Second Empire. The battles around Metz were fatal, it seems, not only to the corps engaged but to the safety of the only other army in the field—that of beaten Macmahon, reinforced as well as he could be at Chalons. For, making all secure around Metz, Von Moltke has, so we are told, launched the Crown Prince, with a mighty host of 150,000 men—numbers probably exaggerated—right into the heart of France. If he were so strong it is easy to indicate his march—right by Villotte on Bar-le-Duc, centre on St. Dizier, left on Joinville, and so turning the camp of Chalons, through the valley of the Marne over the watershed into the valley of the Aube—the well known country where stand La Rothière and Brienne. At the same time we are told that a column has marched on Verdun; and under these circumstances can well credit the report that the Emperor has broken up the camp at Chalons, has passed the Marne, leaving Bazaine to his fate, and is moving along the left bank of the Marne upon Epernay. In other words, that Paris is his destination. This is what the telegrams, received last night, tell us of the fortunes of Napoleon.

Not less, but more startling, is the political news. We do not allude to the alliance between France and Italy—too late apparently—though Italy may get Rome. We refer to the astonishing information that the Emperor, through the Empress, besought Queen Victoria to mediate, a week ago: a fact showing that the Emperor gave in really after receiving the first blow. Significant fact, indicative of quick repentance for hasty resolutions—the drowning man clutching at a straw. More than this—more astounding than this—the British Cabinet thinks that Lorraine and Alsace should be made neutral ground! While German patriotism demands re-annexation! We cannot discuss a political perspective of this magnitude at so late an hour—we only emphasize it for the consideration of thoughtful readers. France has now need to bless or curse that infatuation which led her to indulge in the worship of Napoleon—since one bearing his name has again brought her, apparently, to the very brink of the grimest calamity —the needless slaughter of her sons in a bad cause, and the loss of fair tracts, the very pride of France. That the British Cabinet should contemplate the neutrality of so large an area is by far the biggest fact which has come to our knowledge since that rash and unholy declaration of war.

WE agree with the *Englishman* that "the relative position of the Bench and the Press needs a clearer definition" than any which yet prevails. And something else needs a clearer definition—the relative position of the Bar and the Press. The recent readings of the law, or custom, or rule, or whatever it may be, is that contempt of Court means contempt of the Bar, and that contempt of the Bar means almost anything which the Bar does not like or out of which it can make points for clients. This is neither agreeable nor just. Contempt of Court is an undefined offence. It does not seem necessary to establish contempt that intention should be proved, nor even that negligence should be proved. All that appears to be needed is, that some one should formally notify that comments on a pending case have been made in order to bring down the bolts of the law upon the commentator. We cannot look upon this practice as fair either to the Court, or the parties, or the public, or the journalist.

Whatever interferes with the administration of justice or the operation of law—and the words are not synonyms—is reprehensible, and if flagrantly bad ought to be punished. Any comment on a case, upon which a jury has not pronounced, is a wrongful act; and when it occurs should be severely dealt with. Any attempt to raise a public agitation intended to force a certain decision from the Bench should be treated in like manner. No pressure of any sort upon the Court should be allowed. But surely the Court itself is the best judge in these cases. The Court must be best aware when it has been treated with contempt; and the proper remedy would be to leave the initiative to the Court and not to the Bar. If any commentary on a pending case is published, always supposing it is not aimed at influencing a jury, the Court has either read it or it has not. If the Court has read the comment, the Court, sole judge of its honour and dignity, must know whether they have been assailed; if the Court has not read the comment, then how can the comment influence the Court one way or the other? Why should it be necessary for barristers to tell the Court it has been treated with contempt when the Court knows or cares nothing about it? An application implies, as we said yesterday, that the Bar believes the Court likely to be influenced: a far more serious thing and one striking more deeply at the very foundations of justice, than that some outsider should seem to believe that the Court can be swayed from the straight line. It seems to us, therefore, that while any person having the right to speak in Court may draw attention to attempts upon the judgment of a jury, the Bench, should be left to deal with all other forms of assumed contempt. Surely that would leave ample power to the Court for the protection of its dignity, independence, and honour. We should think, also, that it would be more agreeable to the Bench, since it cannot be pleasant to have an eloquent gentleman trying to convince you that you have been insulted, or that doubts are entertained—doubts implied by the application—respecting your firmness and rectitude.

Now we do not want to comment on the proceedings in Court, either while cases are pending or when cases are terminated. Those proceedings have rarely sufficient interest; and the public will admit that our notices of legal or criminal proceedings have not been frequent. When these questions are discussed in the journals it is because some public interest is at stake; and we are sure that neither in India nor at home are legal or criminal cases made the subject of comment except from purely public motives. But there are times when conduct in Courts, speeches before Courts, decisions of Courts demand notice on public grounds; and there is no good reason why, as the *Englishman* says, a line of argument should not be criticised when it is finished, nor why the excesses or shortcomings of judges should not be pointed out, nor why the occasionally violent language and reckless imputations of barristers should not be rebuked or exposed. As a rule, we repeat, the conduct and language of the Bench and the Bar is above praise, because it is honourable, pure, and equitable. But judges and barristers are human, and make mistakes and are open to criticism. Why should they not have the benefit of it, if the public interests at stake warrant comment? The sole justification of the journalist is, that he speaks for the public; that he is impartial to the best of his ability; that he holds no brief any more than the judge himself; and this justification is valid in the very great majority of cases. Even an error may have the palliation of good intent. We do not agree with the *Englishman* that the Bench is not fair to the Press, or sensible to the obligations it is under to the Press. The Bench may never lose an opportunity of snubbing the Press, but why need the Press mind that? On the whole the superior and inferior, the authoritative and the irregular institutions work very well together, must give and take. But the Bench is in a false position on this subject of contempt of Court; and it ought to find a way out of the difficulty. We should be more satisfied, and the Court better placed, were questions of contempt left wholly to the Court acting by its own will and at its own discretion.

AN Italian Opera Company is expected at Calcutta next month, and the season is to commence in November.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Mirror," Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen has had the honour of a personal interview with the Queen.

WE are glad to learn from the Bangalore paper of Thursday last, that Colonel Malleson was considered to be out of danger.

THE Viceroy has sanctioned a temporary establishment, at a cost of Rs. 90 a month, for the cultivation of the Rhea plant at Shaharunpore and Dehra Dhoon.

THE Rev. G. M. Gordon, M.A., of the Church Missionary Society, has accepted the Bishopric of Rockampton in Queensland, and will leave Madras for Australia by the next P. and O. steamer.

IT rarely falls to us to record events so terrible as the following, reported by the "Glasgow Herald":—"On Monday evening the wife of William Miller, the keeper of the Volunteer Drill-hall, Dundee, gave birth to four children—a boy and three girls. The boy was still-born, but the girls are alive. The mother is doing well."

THE "Australasian" states that the Beaumaris Castle has sailed from Melbourne for Bombay with 126 horses for the Government of India, purchased by Captain Stuart. The writer says they "are of a more useful stamp than of any great quality." Four thoroughbreds, Skipper, Antelope, Jack Hall, and Lady Morris, were also shipped by the same vessel.

ON the receipt of reliable intelligence at Galle respecting the critical state of the relations of foreign powers with the Chinese authorities, the Major General Commanding the Ceylon troops rescinded all grants of leave of absence to officers in the command, and intimated that the troops were to hold themselves in readiness in case of any demand being made on their services by the Home Government.

WE learn, says the "Lucknow Times," that the sisters of the late Lieutenant Colonel Pownall, who served during the mutiny, brought a charge the other day of poisoning against Mrs. Pownall, widow of the colonel. The medical evidence proved that the charge of poisoning was unfounded, and the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the rupture of the aneurism of the carotid artery. The coroner fully concurred with the jury in their verdict, and said that Mrs. Pownall was thoroughly cleared from all imputation and left the Court without a stain on her character.

A TRAVELLER from Turkistan is stated to have furnished the following report to the Ameer at Cabul on the 1st instant:—

"I visited several places in Turkistan on mercantile affairs. When I arrived in Kokund I was surprised to see the improvements which had been made by the Russians. The roads were all *pucca* and the garden in the city was nicely laid out. Koodyar Khan, Khan of Kokund, has been favored by the Emperor of Russia with the title of Furzund (son). At Tajkund the Russians were building another cantonment outside the city. The one they erected in the city was to be incorporated with the magazine. There are about thirty thousand troops in Kokund, Tajkund, Samarcand, Hozrut Sultan, and Yorutba." It was reported in Tajkund that more Russian troops were expected in Agha Musjid and Huzrut Sooltan."

On the 3rd the Ameer received the following particulars from other sources :—

"While we were in Turkistan we learned that the Russian General was making preparations to send troops to China and Yarkund. Troops were also to be cantoned at Kashghur. Regarding Afghanistan, we were told that nothing was to be done yet, but that as soon as matters in the above-named places were settled, the General would do as he was directed by the Emperor."

SUPERSESSION OF STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 28th July I observe an article on the supersession of Staff Corps officers by those of the Local Service, which has, I trust, been extensively perused by the former. At all events, will you permit me, through the medium of your paper, to draw the earnest attention of my confrères in the Staff Corps to a matter which so closely affects their position and interests. After comparing the manner in which the officers of the Staff Corps have been treated as regards supersession, with the prompt redress on the same subject which the Colonels of the British Service have recently had accorded to them, the article in question concludes with the following paras :—

"The redress of Indian Officers' Grievances is still obtainable, and if we may judge from Her Majesty's late reply on this subject, there is even yet a probability of their meeting with fair consideration."

"The remedy lies in the hands of the officers of the Staff Corps, and it rests with them alone to lose no time in pressing the question firmly, but respectfully, before the highest authority, with a view to obtain a just and impartial hearing in a matter so closely affecting their interests and position."

I have copied the above paras at length, because I am anxious to impress the importance of them on the officers of the Staff Corps as a body, and by this means to rouse them, if possible, to make some move in the right direction.

The exertions of one or two individual members of the corps will avail but little, but it behoves every member to take up his own case and to push it forward for the benefit of the Army at large. There are doubtless many officers in the Staff Corps who have not thoroughly realized what a strong case they have, but if (as I have done) they would simply put down on paper the several instances in which the Locals enjoy undue advantages over them, they would be astonished to find how much cause really exists for making some move in the matter, and they cannot attach too much importance to the fact, that anything approaching to a satisfactory result is only to be attained by unanimity and energy.

Let me here briefly state some of the main points on which to rest a case—

1. The original conditions under which officers elected to join the Staff Corps in 1861 have been materially changed, owing to the fact that when it was thrown open to the whole Army in 1866, a small portion of officers declined to enter it; in consequence of which this small number have obtained unprecedented promotion, and have superseded (or will do so) the whole of their seniors in the Staff Corps by many years.

2. That in para. 58 of the original Staff Corps Warrant of 1861, it was therein declared that the names of Staff Corps officers should be retained on the cadres of their regiment to regulate promotion, but that this has not been fairly done; had it been so, supersession would have been impossible.

3. That the officers of the Local Service, in addition to their accelerated rate of promotion, enjoy an undue advantage over those of the Staff Corps, in that brevet promotion is secured to the former to prevent their being superseded by any officer in the Staff Corps, whereas this boon is at present denied to the Staff Corps.

4. That there are two distinct rates of pay for unemployed Staff Corps and Local officers, the latter getting a far higher (*i. e.*, full batta) rate; notwithstanding which they are equally available, and as often selected for staff employ, as Staff Corps officers.

There are several other minor points which I could adduce were it not that I should feel I was trespassing too much on your valuable space. However, what I have noted above embraces, I think, the main features of the case.

There are two ways now open to bring the matter forward, either to obtain permission individually to memorialize the Secretary of State for India, or by drawing up a clear and concise statement of the point, and sending them in the form of a petition to some member of Parliament to lay before the House.

The more memorials or petitions that are forwarded the greater proof there will be of the actual existence of the hardships.

All we really want is, that brevet rank may be accorded to us, to prevent this fearful supersession. It is not much to ask, but even that little will never be obtained unless the Staff Corps exert themselves individually and to some extent in the cause.—Yours, &c.,

"ONE OF THEM."

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 20th August 1870.

OUR latest telegram from Liverpool is dated 13th instant, quoting a steady cotton market, Fair Dhollera being worth on the spot 6¾d., and for June shipment from Bombay viâ the Cape 6¼d.

The above news would seem as if our friends at home did not calculate upon a long continuance of the war between France and Prussia, and had a decided better opinion of the future of the cotton market than was the case a fortnight ago; and we further gather from the last Home circulars that the late sudden decline was caused more immediately from the anxiety and compulsion of weak holders to realize, than from the warlike news on the Continent, so that in the event of the French sustaining further defeat and the prospect of peace becoming more cheering in consequence, we may look for a further reaction in prices yet.

There is no enquiry whatever on account of European houses in this district yet, but a few days since, natives hearing that Dhollera had been forced up to Rs. 240 in Bombay and that prices were being well maintained, several speculators entered the market, and transactions at the following enhanced prices have taken place.

Ready Sawginned, full advance, Rs. 260.
Sawginned, November delivery here with Rs. 30 per candy advance, Rs. 250.
Now Sawginned, April delivery with Rs. 25 per candy advance, Rs. 240.
All these quotations are calculated f. o. b. Carwar less 5½ per cent.
The above purchases are of course of purely a speculative character.
We quote Sawginned Rs. 250, Compta Rs. 220, both quotations entirely nominal.
The weather has been incessantly wet throughout the fortnight, and farming operations have mostly been at a standstill.
As will have been observed in the public papers, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay have decided upon opening a branch of the Bank at Compta which should greatly assist the trade on the Coast where the rate of discount has always ruled inconveniently high.
EXCHANGE.—Money is somewhat tighter; 16 days' drafts command only ¼ per cent, and demand drafts ¾ per cent premium.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

THE WHIPPING ACT.

OWING to the overcrowding of some of the jails in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, the Lieutenant-Governor called upon the Commissioners for an explanation of the cause, and also for a report as to whether the Whipping Act was properly carried out. With regard to the working of the Whipping Act, the magistrate of Mymensing is of opinion "that flogging should only be applied as punishment in cases of a petty nature, "and he says that judicial officers object to awarding this punishment." "Many officers decline to use it, especially natives," and "no Hindoo deputy magistrate of low caste would sentence a Brahmin boy for theft to corporal punishment." The Commissioner of Chittagong shows that in some districts recourse is more frequently had to whipping than in others. Thus, in Chittagong 54 persons out of 260 liable to be thus punished were flogged, whilst in Tipperah only 7 out of 203, and in Noacully only 14 out of 108 were thus treated, but he gives no reasons for the difference.

The Lieutenant-Governor, on receipt of these reports, wrote a minute, with a copy of which each magisterial officer in the division is to be furnished, to the following effect :—"As the Whipping Act was passed by the Legislature avowedly for the purpose of relieving the jails of over-crowding, the Lieutenant-Governor, without in any way wishing to interfere with the discretion of judicial officers, or to dictate to them the punishments they are to award, thinks that it is the duty of magistrates to put aside any personal feelings they may entertain regarding the punishment of whipping, and use more freely in all proper cases the power the law places in their hands, without reference to sentiment or prejudice. The punishment of whipping, if properly administered, is a very severe and deterrent one, and its more frequent use, combined with a judicious resort to the punishment of fine in lieu of simple imprisonment, would no doubt prevent the overcrowding of jails, which is now so general throughout Bengal, and relieve Government from the difficulty and expense of providing additional prison accommodation."

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 20TH AUGUST.

IN giving some petty details lately regarding the cotton trade in Sind, I think I mentioned the establishment of an experimental cotton farm at Salaroo, near Halla. This plan originated with the Supreme Government who, some time last year, directed that experiments should be made in cotton cultivation in Sind on a very much larger scale than the then existing establishment at Khanpoota, near Hydrabad, admitted of. Ground was accordingly selected at Salaroo, and in May or June of the present year ninety-one acres were handed over to Mr. Strachan, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind. It was originally in contemplation to bring the whole of this ground under cultivation at once, it being considered desirable to bring forcibly and practically before the natives the advantages of improved cultivation. The sickness of Mr. Strachan, and other unavoidable causes, however, prevented the design being carried out in its entirety. Bearing in mind that a large amount of cotton had already been sown, that the sowing of what remained would be completed before the ground at Salaroo could be made ready to receive the seed, it became evident that successful competition, for this year at least, was out of the question, and it was consequently decided to limit the cultivation for the present to twenty-five acres. This was undoubtedly the wisest course to follow, for failure under such circumstances would have tended more than ever to strengthen the prejudices already strong in the native mind, while we may fairly trust that the results of next year's crop may prove to the natives that not only is advancement both possible and profitable, but that other than indigenous seed may be successfully cultivated in their province. The sowing on the experimental farm commenced as late as July, and was completed early in August. The kinds of seed are various: Sind cotton, Sea Island, Egyptian, Hingunghat, New Orleans, &c. The whole is reported to be at present progressing satisfactorily, and though sown late, it is confidently expected that the crop will cover the expenses of culture. Meantime, the whole extent of ground will be prepared as much as possible for next year's crop, and we may then expect to have in Sind a farm which will induce the natives to march with the times—and which will doubtless prove of immense advantage to the province. Connected with this farm is a design to establish an economic garden to improve horticulture in Sind: three hundred acres was, I believe, originally applied for for farm and garden, and eventually the two together will extend over that area. At present, however, a start has been made on a small scale on an acre or two of ground unoccupied on the cotton farm. It will doubtless be some little time before these two undertakings are in full force, but as their value is undeniable, it is to be hoped no unnecessary delays may take place. The Superintendent of Cotton Experiments will also have the management of the garden.

Talking of gardens though, reminds one of the miserable affair called a Government Garden in this station. Why it should be a standing disgrace, instead of a permanent ornament to Kurrachee, I cannot conceive. Years ago it was in a most flourishing condition and well repaid a visit, now nothing is visible but the ruins of its former splendour. Contrast this with the large Government gardens in other parts of Sind—take the Shapee Bagh at Shikarpore—there, some pride and trouble is taken, not only to make the concern pay, but to attract the attention and induce the visits of residents who collect for a promenade in the cool of the evening. The Shapee Bagh consists of forty-three acres of land, of which two-thirds is leased out, leaving only one-third under supervision of the manager. Flowers and vegetables of all kinds, indigenous and exotic, are successfully grown there, and I am informed that an experiment is at present in progress to improve the Sind mango by grafting—the results are, of course, not yet known. It is my firm belief that a great deal more could be done with our gardens here. It is common enough to hear people say that nothing will grow here, and perhaps, as far as the station itself is concerned, this may be true enough, but by the Government gardens and all round that quarter there is a fair amount of uncultivated ground which certainly might be taken in hand with profit. Anywhere else the opportunity thus offered would be greedily seized, but what can you expect from apathetic Kurrachee? By the way though, perhaps that term is hardly fair, as we did an extremely smart thing the other day in starting and firmly establishing a Subscription Telegraph Company (Unlimited),—by which we obtain all the telegrams the Bombay papers publish about four days and twenty-three hours sooner than we otherwise should. This move quite eclipsed the local press, which was simply nowhere, while all the news which it ought most undoubtedly to have disseminated was made public without its intervention or assistance.

Active measures are being taken for the registration of a census in Sind on 15th November 1871. The movement appears general throughout India, and will supply a want which has long been felt. So far back as 1856, Mr. Dalzell, at that time our Collector of Customs, compiled certain statistical returns, which gave some idea of the extent of our population from data which was obtained from the Collectors and Political Superintendents, but things were then in a state of transition, and the results could only be considered as approximately correct. As at present ascertained, the population of Sind has been computed at 19,45,594. If I thought that the different proportions in each collectorate would interest you, I could, I daresay, easily supply them, but until you ask for them, I will spare you the infliction.

I hear a report that the mail contract with the B. I. S. N. Company for the conveyance of our letters to Kurrachee is soon to cease, but I will not vouch for its correctness. Our land post, however, is so admirably managed and so effectually supervised, that supposing the steamers stop we shall lose nothing thereby.

IMITATIONS OF THE MODERN'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Trusting your enlight

EQUESTRIAN ECCENTRICITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is an old saying, "there's a time and *place* for everything;" and I would ask whether you (or the public generally) think the footpath by the old sea wall on the Esplanade, the only available path on the Esplanade for pedestrians at this season, is a proper place for equestrian exercise? The policemen appear to think so, for last night I saw a young gentleman who having got himself upon a horse cantered gently along that footpath to the admiration of the aforesaid officials, but to the disgust of the numerous promenaders (including ladies) who were enjoying the afternoon breeze, and who were compelled to get on the carriage way to avoid being ridden over by the "gallant" horseman.

I simply draw attention to this in the hope that in future the policemen may, instead of allowing themselves to be carried away by their admiration, do their duty, and protect pedestrians, such as yours truly,

Bombay, 23rd August. Y. S.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22nd Aug., 6-20 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 15th August, to Saturday, 20th August 1870.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	3,661	6	0
House Rate	22,090	2	9
Police Rate	7,102	4	11
Lighting do.	7,146	7	10
Water do.	6,413	0	8
Halalcore Cess	6,189	14	1
Market Fees	1,323	13	0
Miscellaneous Fees	855	9	6
Fines and Penalties	197	0	0
Town Duties	6,709	11	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,209	0	0
Total Rs.	64,259	5	9

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A HINDOO.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th inst., a police ramoosee in the employ of Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer, while going his rounds, found the body of a man, name unknown, in the embankment at Back Bay. Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on the body, when the following facts were elicited:—

James D'Arcy said—I am an inspector of police in charge of the Dhobi Talao section. On Tuesday, the 16th inst., about half-past 2 p. m., my havildar, Ramjee Govind, came to me and said that a body had been found by some of Mr. Kahandas Muncharam's work-people, who were working on the Back Bay reclaimed ground. I went with the havildar to the edge of the reclaimed ground in Back Bay, nearly opposite the old Protestant burial-ground. I found that the large boulders of stone had been removed (I was informed) by the workmen from the upper part of a portion of the wooden piles forming the break-water, which is covered with large pieces of rock and against which the embankment towards the sea, which is formed of smaller pieces of stone, rests. The work-people had removed some large boulders of stone from the mouth of a cavity, about two feet high and about three and a half feet long, which had apparently been scooped out under the top beams of this part of the break-water. In this cavity, so formed, I saw the remains of the body of a man in the last stage of decomposition. The body was that of a full-grown man. The face, every part of which had been eaten away, must have been turned towards the sea. The body was in a semi-recumbent position, with the knees a little drawn up, and the feet resting on a pole. Underneath the body was a portion of a mat made of date matting, on which there were no marks. There was a folded red puggree lying by the side of the head, and a white dhotur which was round the waist. It is impossible to say whether there were any marks of violence on the body, but none of the bones were broken. It would have been impossible for a man to have prepared such a sepulchre for himself and to have rolled the big stones in front of the cavity. I removed the remains of the body to the burning-ground at Sonapore I removed it because I was informed that the tide was rising and that there was a heavy surf, and I was afraid the body might be washed away. The body was entirely decomposed; there was some flesh on the legs, but it was like an oily substance. The whole of it was covered with maggots, and the stench was most sickening. I have up to the present time been engaged in making enquiries with a view of discovering who the deceased was, but have failed to find any trace. The puggree and dhotur are still in my possession, but no one has come forward to identify them. No money or any other article was found on the deceased's person. There was no knife, bottle, or any other weapon found near the deceased. None of the regular police do duty on the reclaimed ground. I had passed over this ground, or very near to it, on Cocoanut day, on Wednesday the 10th inst. At that time there was no smell. I cannot say what caste the deceased was of. From the puggree and dhotur I should judge that he must have been a low-caste Hindoo. The piece of mat that was under the deceased was not large enough to wrap a body round. It was not larger than one and a half foot square. The matter has been reported to Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police.

Some other witnesses were examined, and the jury came to the conclusion—"That there is no evidence to say either who the deceased was or under what circumstances the body was placed in the position in which it was found."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS OF A FULL-POWER MAGISTRATE.

AMEECHUND VEERCHUND VS. LULLOO ICHA.

In the above case, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, ordered on the 2nd June last the complainant (now defendant) Lulloo Icha to retain possession of the enclosure wall until ousted by due course of law under section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Fernandez, in giving decision, said—This is a case on which application has been made to this Court for an order under section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The magistrate, full power, went twice to inspect the locality. The house under construction by the respondent Ameechund Veerchund is built on a framework of timber roofed in. The roof has been tiled. The rear wall and the right side wall have been wholly completed. The front wall has been carried up to the first storey. No wall work has been commenced on the left side, but the building, so far as the magistrate, full power, could perceive, has been arranged with a view to the inclusion of, a wall enclosing the compound in front of the house belonging to Lulloo Icha. Lulloo Icha says that this enclosure wall belongs entirely to himself; and produces in support of his statement the deed of sale under which he bought the house and the adjoining compound. Ameechund Veerchund, on the contrary, states that he has a share in the said enclosure wall, but can adduce no documentary proof. Moreover, the witnesses brought forward by him give no positive evidence on the subject. So far then, as the Court can ascertain, Lulloo Icha is the party in possession of the enclosure wall and the ground on which it stands, and the Court declares, therefore, that Lulloo Icha is entitled to retain possession of the said enclosure wall until ousted by due course of law, and forbids all disturbance of possession until such time,—section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There does not appear any ground for binding over Ameechund Veerchund to keep the peace, and the Court directs that no steps be taken accordingly.

Mr. A. Borrodaile, acting district magistrate of Ahmedabad, in forwarding the proceedings in this case for the orders of the Judges of the High Court, remarked:—This is an application under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code made by Ameechund Veerchund against an order made by the full power magistrate, Mr. Fernandez, under section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code. An examination of the proceedings shows that no proceedings, stating the ground of the magistrate's being satisfied that a breach of the peace was likely to result from this dispute, had been recorded prior to calling on the parties to attend his Court. Such omission vitiates the proceedings and necessitates their being sent to the High Court under section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

For the reasons given by Mr. Borrodaile, the High Court annulled the proceedings of the magistrate, full-power.

THE late Duke of York once remarked to Colonel W. at the Mess of the 11th Regiment, that the Colonel was uncommonly bald, and although a much younger man than His Royal Highness, he stood more in need of a wig. The Colonel who had been of very long standing in the service, and whose promotion had been by no means rapid, informed His Royal Highness, that his baldness could easily be accounted for. "In what manner?" asked the Duke; to which Colonel W. replied, "By my junior officers stepping over my head." The Duke was so pleased with the reply, that the gallant Colonel received promotion in a few days.

AN ENTERPRISING "DESERTER."

CHEATING THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT BARODA.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, a European named John Lonergan was brought before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Connon, on a charge of falsely pretending to hold office as a public servant, a constable of the Bombay City Police Force, and thereby cheating Captain H. Reeves, first Assistant Resident, Baroda, of the sum of Rs. 20, within the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda on the 10th inst.

The prisoner, who had been apprehended in Bombay, was first brought before the Magistrate on Thursday last, when

Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, laid the following information:—I know the prisoner. On the 11th inst. I received the letter which I now produce from Captain Reeves, Assistant Resident at Baroda, who is personally known to me and whose handwriting is familiar to me. (This letter stated that prisoner had applied to Captain Reeves, and on the representation that he was a Bombay constable named Bond had got Rs. 20, for which he granted a receipt that he said Mr. Souter would honour). The receipt for Rs. 20, which I now produce, was enclosed in the said letter of Captain Reeves to me. I have reason to believe that the letter referred to prisoner and that this receipt (produced) was in his handwriting. Thereupon I telegraphed to Captain Reeves and the Railway and Cantonment Magistrate (Major Gordon). I charge prisoner with forgery in respect of his having signed as I believe the receipt for money, pretending to be a public servant, which receipt I have now produced, and I charge him with other offences under the Penal Code, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The prisoner was then remanded until yesterday, when

Mr. Souter further deposed—The prisoner was in my office on the 15th instant, when I mentioned to him that he was apprehended upon charges partly specified in my foregoing information. He denied having been at Baroda at all, and he denied that he had passed himself off as a constable of the Bombay Police at Baroda or elsewhere, and he denied that he he had passed the receipt now in Court, and said that he had been in Poona and could prove it well. He then became excited and said that he had been unlawfully and illegally arrested, and that he would shoot every man who had taken part in his arrest. He was being taken away when he turned round to me and addressing me, said, "You will be one of them." I charge him with threatening to injure me as a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code, section 189, and pray further that he may be dealt with on this charge according to law. The witnesses present on this occasion were Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Moffat and Inspector Price, both of A. Division.

Captain Reeves deposed—I know the prisoner. The first time I saw him was at Baroda. About the beginning of August last he came into my office, and said that he had come down from Momodabad by rail after two Europeans, Field and Clarke, who he said were then in Baroda or its suburbs, and who had, he said, some years ago been implicated in the robbery of the Poona Collector's treasury. The prisoner said to me his name was George Bond, and that he was a detective in the Bombay Police Force and that he was in disguise. He said he had formerly been in the Queen's 33rd Regiment of Foot, and was therefore able to recognize them, as they had been in the same regiment. Prisoner gave me a circumstantial statement implicating the said Field and Clarke. When he asked me to give him some money to prosecute his enquiries in Baroda, I declined to give him the money at that time, but by order of the Resident sent him with a note and a puttiwalla to Major Gordon, Railway and Cantonment Magistrate. Some days after that, as far as I know about the 9th August last, prisoner brought me a note from Major Shortt, whom I know to be Superintendent of Police at Surat. I know Major Shortt personally and I know his handwriting. On the same day the Resident at Baroda received from Major Shortt a letter. On the 18th instant, prisoner came to me and asked me for money to enable him to prosecute his enquiries in the city, and upon his representations, which I was induced by means of the letters from Major Shortt to believe, and upon his signing this receipt which he wrote on paper which I gave him and signed in my presence, I advanced the Rs. 20. I immediately forwarded this receipt to the Commissioner of Police at Bombay. When prisoner first came to me he had a moustache on but when I saw him afterwards at Baroda, before he left, he was without a moustache. I have come down here hurriedly, having been telegraphed for by the Commissioner of Police to give evidence here.

The prisoner was asked whether he wished to put any questions to Mr. Souter or Captain Reeves, to which he replied that there was no use doing so—he was to call witnesses from Poona. He seemed to have an idea that these should have been called by the Crown, but gave in their names to have them summoned. As to the prosecution, he said, Mr. Souter had previously got him removed from the country and now he was to try on the same thing again; and Mr. Souter's conduct he, to the amusement of the audience, pronounced to be "most ungentlemanly."

The prisoner was then remanded until to-day.

The prisoner in the above case is by no means a stranger to the police in Bombay or the military authorities either. We learn that he was a soldier in the 33rd Regiment of Foot but was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, marked with the letters "B. C.," and dismissed from the regiment with ignominy in 1865. In October of that year he was sent home, with a number of time-expired soldiers in the ship Talbot; but, probably by working his passage, he returned to India, and became known to the Bombay police in December 1868. At that time he was arrested as a deserter, but the military authorities refused to have anything to do with him. Shortly afterwards, he reported to the police that he could give information regarding a robbery from the treasury at Poona, some years previously, and although the Commissioner of Police placed but little reliance on his statement, a constable was sent with him to Poona. Lonergan, after vainly searching about for some time, left the constable, and delivered himself up to the military as a deserter from the 96th Regiment. In April of the same year the prisoner was, on his own statement, arrested at Egutpoora as a deserter from the 3rd Hussars, and previous to that he had been arrested at Nagpore, and imprisoned in the guard room at Ahmednugger on his own statements that he was a deserter from the 2nd Dragoons. In July, 1869, on a recommendation made to the Government by the Commissioner of Police, that he should be sent home as a troublesome character—he having expressed his willingness to go—Government sanctioned the payment of his passage money, and he was sent to England in a merchant ship. A month ago, however, he again turned up in Bombay, and the appearance at the Baroda Residency seems to have been among his first ideas.

ELLA ZOYARA.

"THE Public Life of W.F. Wallet, the Queen's Jester," contains the following reference to Ella Zoyara the "equestrienne," whom most of our readers have seen or heard of, and about whose sex there has been so much discussion. During her last visit to Bombay there was no effort to keep up the old delusion, except in so far as Ella was always feminine in the bills:—

"During our tour we appeared at Drury-lane Theatre, then under the management of Mr. Spence Stocks, an American. The principal attraction was the superlative riding of a young lady called Ella, who performed feats of graceful daring never before attempted by any equestrienne. She was idolised by the young swells frequenting the theatres, and created quite a furore. But she proved to be a 'mockery, a delusion, and a snare.' For, shortly after this, when Ella was performing in a cirque in Germany, with princes and dukes for suitors, being serenaded every night, and receiving valuable presents of diamond bracelets, rings, &c., it was all at once discovered by convincing evidence that the charming Ella was no woman at all, but a human of the masculine gender. The deception had been well kept up, for I had known Ella upwards of seven years, and never had the slightest suspicion of her sexual deception, although I was acquainted with her mother in New Orleans. As soon as the trick was exposed the news spread like wildfire. Fellows who had kissed her hands with rapture, and made her costly presents, were rushing about like madmen, with pistols and swords, to take the life of the male syren. With the aid of some ingenuity and a clever disguise, however, an escape was made. And the last time I saw the fascinating Ella he was accompanied by a cheerful and amiable wife, and was the father of two lovely children. The exposure must have caused a blush on the faces of many honest females in Great Britain and America, for he had for years dressed with actresses in their rooms, and been received into private families on terms of the greatest intimacy with the ladies, as perfectly unsuspected as Don Juan in the harem. This made the imposition cruel; taking in the public might be pardoned."

IT is believed that Professor Sir Wm. Thomson will be the next President of the British Association.

THE *Dover Chronicle* says that to provide against any contingency, the King of the Belgians has forwarded all the more valuable of this plate to England. It was brought over to Dover in the Belgian mail-packet, and was at once forwarded to London, where it will be deposited in a place of safety.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE charges brought against Ramdass Damjee, Soonderdass Dhurmsey, Lilladhur Hurridass, and Visram Dongersee, for cheating Messrs. Volkart Brothers by a shipment of cotton on which they obtained advances and which is stated to be rubbish, came on for hearing before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, yesterday.

The defendants who had been liberated on giving bail were represented, Ramdass by Mr. Bala Mangesh Waglé, Visram by Mr. Manisty, and the other two by Mr. Jehanghier. Mr. Lynch appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Lynch stated the circumstances which he hoped to prove, but asked a further adjournment to enable him to get evidence from England as to the quality of the cotton.

Mr. Manisty, Mr. Jehanghier, and Mr. Bala addressed the Court on behalf of their respective clients, urging that there was not sufficient evidence on which to detain their clients and that they therefore ought to be discharged.

Mr. Lynch replied to each and submitted that there was enough in the informations to show a *prima facie* case.

The Magistrate remarked that there was not a very strong case but that there had been an amount of swindling in Bombay, he was satisfied, and that that had led to greater crimes—though he was not reflecting on any one in the present case.

Mr. Lynch remarked that if the defendants were innocent, respectable men, they would be glad to get the matter enquired into.

The Magistrate said other prosecutions had been baulked in which there were attempts to convict people who might possibly deserve to be convicted, but could not be so on the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices.

Mr. Lynch said that might be the case in this instance.

The Magistrate said he was most anxious to assist in detecting any cases of villany such as he believed were very prevalent in Bombay, but he thought there was not a strong enough case. The evidence was not strong except that by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, and that was altogether second-hand; the rest of the case depended on an accomplice.

Mr. Lynch said he was prepared to go on with the case against the brokers.

The Magistrate remarked that he might let the defendants off on their own recognizances, but

Mr. Manisty submitted that his client ought not to be detained on the evidence only of a villain.

Mr. Lynch said that his client was a man who left Bombay whenever the warrant was granted, and all the defendants might at once leave Bombay and the money loss to the prosecutor was heavy.

Mr Manisty replied that he had surrendered on the previous day (Monday)—the prosecutor had not arrested him.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till the afternoon of the 8th proximo, and said he did not feel himself justified in retaining the deposits, amounting to Rs. 12,000, but would liberate them on their own recognizances.

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT an European district court martial assembled at Poona on the 17th August, under the presidency of Colonel F. Loch, Private William Smith, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's Regiment, was arraigned for having absented himself from his regiment when room orderly without leave; for disgraceful conduct, in making away with certain articles of his regimental necessaries, and having lost through neglect certain articles of wearing apparel. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one hundred and sixty-eight days; of which forty-two days to be solitary confinement, such solitary confinement not to exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such period; the remainder of the imprisonment with hard labour; and to be put under stoppages, until such time as he shall have made good the value of the articles of wearing apparel. The Major-General Commanding the Division confirmed the above sentence, but remitted eighty-four days of the imprisonment awarded and its proportion of solitary confinement.

Private Richard Goodman, of the above corps, was likewise arraigned for having absented himself from his regiment without leave, for disgraceful conduct in having made away with certain articles of his regimental necessaries, and having lost through neglect and sold certain articles of his wearing apparel. The court found the prisoner guilty of the 1st and 5th charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days; and further to be put under stoppages until such time as he shall have made good the articles of wearing apparel. The above sentence was confirmed by the Major-General Commanding the Division.—*Poona Observer.*

ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

THE *Englishman*, who ought to know better, says, in an article which we reprint in another column, that "we now learn for the first time," (from the *Revue Deux Mondes*) that Madras is "very generally preferred by Anglo-Indians." As a matter of fact, Madras, taking the whole year round, is a more agreeable place to live in than either Calcutta or Bombay. Our houses are large, and pucka; our rents are moderate; all the necessaries of life are within the reach of people with moderate means; and, as a rule, there is very little sickness among our Anglo-Indian citizens. Madras socially is not stuck-up, but hospitable, and cordial. Cliqueism exists to but a very small extent; and officials turn not up their noses at non-officials. Madras is possibly at times dull; but who will venture to say that Calcutta and Bombay are not also sometimes slow? Madras is often hot; but who does not prefer dry to damp heat? Europeans for the most part look healthy here; and as for our Anglo-Indiennes who shall presume to catalogue their charms? Limp people are largely represented in seething Bengal; but here the flabby hero and the flaccid heroine are exceptional cases. The *Revue* has then stated what is but a truism.—*Madras Mail.*

FAMINE IN BENGAL.

SIR CECIL BEADON, the kind-hearted, no longer reigns in Bengal, and the vigilant politico-economists located at the Board of Revenue have obtained the promotion earned by their efficient administration of Orissa a few years ago. But what of Orissa? Are the men in charge of the country as well acquainted as they should be with the state of that unhappy province? Our information is not at present so precise as it was in 1865; and we hope the calamity impending is not so serious as that which followed our unheeded warning in the above year. But our information from the province is not as assuring as we could wish in the interests of the poor Ooryas. Our informant, who ought not to be an alarmist, says:—"We appear *now* to be on the eve of another famine. We are almost as unprepared for it now as we were in 1864." There are several members of the present Government who have the reputation of being able men, whether they deserve it or not. It is to be hoped they will not hesitate to demonstrate their ability by really making themselves acquainted with the facts of the case, and not sacrifice the province by a picnic visit, such as was made by Sir Cecil and a party from Government House, and Government officers, who, feasting themselves gloriously, failed to see that there was any prospect of scarcity. In a few weeks the road sides were whitened with the bones of the famine-stricken, with Sir John Lawrence playing croquet at Simla, and Sir Cecil fiddling at Darjeeling. Will the facts bear repetition? Let the lofty look to it.—*Indian Daily News*, August 20.

THE *Morning Advertiser* prints part of a speech on the war delivered by Mr. Spurgeon after laying the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel at Peckham:—"It makes me sick at heart to find out the great scers have been telling us we are going to have a millennium. It seems to me they are something like the Irishman who could foresee backwards. I wish these kings of the earth would sometimes do their own fighting, instead of getting their soldiers to fight for them. It would not be a bad idea if Napoleon and the King of Prussia would come over to England and fight it out. I am quite sure the police would wink at the matter, and for my own part I would be quite willing to hold their coats, and I would cheer each one on, and I say, 'Hit him hard; I think he deserves it!'"

THE following is an example of the sort of chaff in which the French papers are now indulging:—"The Prussian soldier is the incarnation of passive obedience. During the campaign of 1866, General Moltke posted a sentinel behind the hotel where he lodged to watch for the arrival of a messenger whom he was impatiently expecting. 'Let him pass as soon as you see him,' said the general, 'but that no one may suspect your business, just walk up and down and look as if nothing was the matter.' The sentinel began his walk. Two hours passed without his seeing any one. Then four hours, six, eight hours—still nothing. Night came, came and passed, and the next day wore on, the general having completely forgotten the poor soldier, when an officer passing by observed the fagged appearance of the sentinel, who had been on foot for thirty hours without food or drink, and asked him what he was doing. 'Doing, captain? I'm only looking—looking as if nothing was the matter.'"

A NEW style of fashionable recreation has sprung up amougst a certain school of young gentleman whose time hangs heavily on their hands. It has become vulgar to tear off knockers ever since the magistrates have given over considering the performances in that way mere freaks of humour. The latest sort of nocturnal diversion consists in worrying the stray cats of quiet streets and squares who may be flushed by the pavements and the railings during the evening. A terrier who is practised at the diversion does his part of it with a silent pounce, and the harmless necessary pet is made to suffer for his or her wandering s by a torn ear or even a broken leg, or occasionally by extinction. The police of course are not in the way while the fun goes on, and indeed there is nothing easier than for those who engage in it to do so with impunity by allowing the heavy-booted constable to traup well out of sight and hearing before commencing to beat for a puss. The Mohocks of our time are more feeble in their pursuits than their ancestors, who at least would not have descended to area sneaking.—*Daily News*, July 23.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. C. K. DOYE, Officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months. He intends to avail himself of the same from the 1st proximo. Mr. John Tweedie, magistrate of Pubna, of the Civil Service, whose services have been of late temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Financial Department, will be nominated to act for him during his absence.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. DUNBAR, of the Fusiliers, commenced to walk his match on Monday last at 3 P.M. He had to walk fifty miles in twenty hours, weather permitting, and up to half past 7 he had completed his sixteenth mile, having walked it in very strong wind. Heavy rain then setting in, he had to cry off. We believe he will soon try again, being anxious to succeed for the sake of those who are backing him. We are glad to hear he is in good health and training, notwithstanding his present "location" at the Cholera camp, which we are still more glad to learn will break up shortly, no more sickness having taken place.—*Bangalore Herald*, Aug. 18.

AT noon last Thursday, died, at Nagpore, Bowes Daly, for some time editor of this paper (*Central India Times.*) Our readers will have recognised in his editorial writings a bold and uncompromising denouncer of humbug in all shapes and places—a keen scholar and a not unworthy member of the journalistic estate. Personally he was of a modest and retiring disposition, harmless in thought and deed. He had, we must say in sorrow, one pitiable failing which occasionally warped his better judgment—and at last has brought him to his melancholy end. *De mortui s nil nisi bonum.*—*Central India Times*, Aug. 20.

WITH reference to the proposal mentioned recently to construct a new building for the Central Press, the Government of India appears to be of opinion that the existing arrangement of taking up a large building on lease at a heavy rental is very costly; and that it is desirable that new premises should be built; also that the work is at present got through under considerable disadvantages, owing to the building now occupied being ill-adapted for the purposes of a large printing establishment. If a suitable building be erected, much economy and increase of efficiency might be expected. The question has been referred to the Public Works Department, where an estimate for the proposed building has been made at about ten lakhs of rupees.—*Indian Daily News.*

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Wednesday, the 13th July, Private Henry Ormshaw, of the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st.—With having, at Cawnpore, on the 9th June 1870, been drunk.

2nd.—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Cawnpore, on the 9th June 1870, struck with his clenched fist Lance Corporal J. McCann, of the same battalion, the said Lance Corporal J. McCann being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

3rd.—With insubordination, in having, at Cawnpore, on the 9th June 1870, used threatening language towards Lance Corporal J. McCann, of the same battalion, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following; that is to say—"I will have your life the first chance I get."

4th.—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Cawnpore, on the 11th June 1870, at the orderly room, in presence of his Commanding Officer, struck with his clenched fist Lance Corporal J. McCann, of the same battalion, the said Lance Corporal J. McCann being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

ADDITIONAL CHARGE.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Cawnpore, on the 22nd June 1870, when under escort, broken from the escort and struck Lance Corporal J. McCann, of the same battalion, being his superior officer, in the execution of his office, and then and there using words in substance and effect as follow, viz., "March me back to the guard room, that is all I want."

The Court found him guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven years.

The proceedings have been approved and confirmed by H. E. the Commander in Chief, but in consideration of the youth of the prisoner, two years of the penal servitude have been remitted.

WAR NURSES.

A LETTER from Strasbourg, in the *Siècle*, says:—"Women are arriving here in large numbers to act as infirmary nurses. They come from all parts—French, Italians, English, and even Americans. At Nancy, on the Place Stanislas, I met the engraver of an illustrated journal. 'Will you come with me?' he said; 'I am about to sketch a young American lady who has come here to nurse our wounded.' I followed him to the hotel, where we found her. She was young, pretty, and, according to report, rich; certainly an amiable nurse to distract the attention of her patients. For some of these ladies, particularly for this American to whom I refer, the idea of the picturesque has had something to do with their determination. The latter is not averse to have her portrait published, and she dressed for that purpose in a costume which reminds one more of an Amazon than an attendant on the sick—a grey felt hat with a white feather; a black tunic confined at the waist by a belt in varnished leather, with a silver buckle; loose black trousers fastened just below the knee, and Hessian boots with white spurs. It must be allowed that this costume would do capitally for the Opéra Comique. She has also three horses—one for herself, another to carry the medicines, and the third for her servant."

WAR-CORRESPONDENTS SUPERSEDED.

ACCORDING to a note in the *Journal Officiel* the functions of ordinary newspaper correspondents will be rendered unnecessary, so far as the operations of the French Army are concerned, by the organization of an official "service of publicity," or, in other words, of a staff of writers selected by the Government to report the feats of arms and various incidents of the campaign. To judge from the preliminary performances of the war chroniclers in the Paris Press, neither imagination nor invention will be wanting to these official agents of publicity, who will probably devote their descriptive ingenuity to the recital of great victories, leaving to their brethren of the Press on the opposite side the narrative of disasters or retreats. At all events the delicate line between the *dicenda* and the *tacenda* will not be transgressed by writers accustomed to employ their pens in peace time under the supervision of a Minister of the Interior or a Prefect of Police. The future historian will accept such materials for what they are worth. "Lying like a bulletin," is a saying that dates from the First Empire; and we have already had a taste of the inventive genius of the Second during the Italian and Mexican campaigns. The First Napoleon, however, had no electric wires at his command. Among the most amusing passages in his immense Correspondence is one in which he instructs his Minister of Police in Paris to "spread the following information; first in private society, and afterwards in the newspapers:—'The Russian army is so much weakened that some of the regiments are reduced to 150 men; there are no more troops in Russia; the Russian army demands peace.'" This was after the drawn battle of Eylau, and on the eve of the hard fought campaign of Friedland, and the Tilsit interview. Napoleon wrote on the same day to a couple of his Ministers in Paris two different statements of the number of killed and wounded in his army at Eylau, and both were at variance with the reports of his own officers on the field. As an aid to the faith of our readers in Napoleonic bulletins, we would recommend the fourth volume of M. Lanfrey's History, and particularly his chapters on the battle of Eylau, the Tilsit Treaty, the Escurial Plot, the Bayleu and Cintra Capitulations, the Erfurt interview, and the preliminaries of the Peninsular War. They will find in these succinct but exhaustive recitals, founded on documents of unimpeachable authority, some precedents and parallels, and what the lawyers would call "common forms," which the Nephew of the Uncle has not studied in vain.—*Daily News*, July 23.

THE official Gazette of Sweden contains a Government notice to the effect that henceforward women in that kingdom will be allowed to practise and to study medicine on the same footing as men.

MONSIEUR GAGNE, "*Avocat, citoyen du peuple universel*," deserves a niche in the history of his times, as the author of a "Pacific Manifestation," accompanied by a "Song of War." As a philanthropic enthusiast at large, his solution of the difficulties between France and Germany is simple in the extreme. He proposes a "General Congress of Peoples and Sovereigns," which should dictate the "victory of peace in honour of heroic France." Instead of preserving a criminal neutrality, the European States should declare that Prussia is in the wrong, and there is no need for France to send her heroic children to the slaughter for the sake of the balance of power, which the other nations will undertake to protect. By this declaration M. Gagne is convinced that the *amour propre* of France and of Prussia will be satisfied, and the "holy victory of humanity over the most horrible barbarism" be achieved. Nevertheless, in anticipation of the possible failure of his proposed Congress, M. Gagne has composed a war song, and has already declaimed it at the Cafés of the Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde. In this noble burst of patriotism France is represented as the Queen of Nations going forth in the name of Liberty and Fraternity to scourge the insolence of Prussia with her avenging arms. The Prussians are bidden to tremble, smitten blind by the splendour of the "People-Sun." France is to deliver the world from the slavery which Prussia causes with her flag, and to save the universe by trashing it with her own liberty. Nor is the Czar of All the Russias to be spared. M. Gagne counts upon his alliance with Prussia, and bids him tremble too. In an uncontrollable and untranslatable couplet he exclaims:

En ce faisant sauter *comme vos puce*,
Les dieux Français te casseront les reins.

We have read a good deal of warlike doggrel in the columns of some of our Parisian contemporaries of late, but we must accord the palm to M. Gagne. The method of his madness is at least amusing.—*Daily News*, July 25.

THE CIVIL LIST.

THE following is the list of pensions granted during the year ended June 30, 1870, and charged upon the Civil List:—Mrs. Lucy Sherrard Finley, in consideration of her services to literature, £50. Mr. William Allingham, £40, additional pension in recognition of his literary merits as a poet (previous pension of £60 granted June 18, 1854). Mr. Augustus de Morgan, in consideration of his distinguished merits as a mathematician, £100. Mrs. Charlotte J. Thompson, in consideration of the labours of her late husband, Mr. Thurston Thompson, as Official Photographer to the Science and Art Department, and of his personal services to the late Prince Consort, £40. Demetris Count Carnso, of the Island of Cephalonia, in recognition of his long and faithful services to the British Protectorate in the Ionian Islands, £100. Mrs. Rachel Robertson Brodie, in recognization of the historical researches and writings of her late husband, Mr. George Brodie, Historiographer Royal of Scotland, £80. Dame Georgiana Marrianne Catherina Mayne, in consideration of the personal services of her late husband, Sir Richard Mayne, to the Crown, and of the faithful performance of his duty to the public, £150. Mr. Robert William Buchanan, in consideration of his literary merits as a poet, £100. Dame Henrietta Grace Beedon Powell, in consideration of the valuable services to science rendered by her husband during the thirty-three years he held the Savilian Professorship of Geometry and Astronomy at Oxford, £150. Miss Margaret Catherine Ffennell, Miss Elizabeth Mark Ffennell, and Mrs. Charlotte Carlisle, formerly Ffennell, wife of Captain Thomas Carlisle, jointly, and to the survivors or survivor of them, £30; Miss Margaret Catherine Ffennell, £10; Miss Elizabeth Mark Ffennell, £10; Miss Charlotte Carlisle, £10, in recognition of the labours of their father in connection with the salmon fisheries of the United Kingdom. Mrs. Jane Dargan, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Mr. William Dargan, in connection with the Dublin Exhibition of 1853 and other works of public importance in Ireland, £100. Mrs. Charlotte Christiana Sturt, in consideration of the services rendered by her late husband, Captain Charles Sturt, by his geographical researches in Australia, £80. William Henry Emmanuel Bleek, Doctor of Philosophy, in recognition of his literary services and in aid of his labours in the Department of Philology, especially in the study of the South African languages, £150.

MILITARY SURGERY AND THE NEW WEAPONS.

THE *Lancet* states that the opinion of military surgeons that the statements as to the gravity and great size of the wounds, especially of the exit wound, of the Chassepôt, as compared with those of the needle-gun, have been exaggerated, and adds:—"The trials with this bullet on horses were some time ago described as causing very large tearing wounds; but one of our correspondents at Rome, who saw the wounded after the battle of Mentana, did not corroborate these statements. We understand that at an experimental trial with a Montigny *mitrailleuse* in this country, charged with Chassepôt bullets, on a number of dummy soldiers to represent infantry, the effect was not considered very satisfactory in a military sense, for only thirty or forty shots took effect out of the 500 or 600 fired. Of the relative merits of Snider and Henry-Martini weapons there can be no doubt. The latter is vastly superior to the former in respect of its trajectory and consequent accuracy at long ranges. The exit wound of the Snider in often very jagged, owing to the hollow nature of the projectile causing it to flatten when coming in contact with the more solid structures of the body; and, being light in weight and rounded in form, it is apt to go round rather than penetrate a bone. The Henry-Martini has a small solid bullet, and it consequently undergoes little or no flattering; it strikes with much greater momentum, and possesses more penetrating power; it is said to go right through a bone, pulverising it and passing out of the body with a relatively small exit-opening. Such at least we are informed have been the results obtained from experiments on the bodies of dead animals."

THIRSTY PARIS.

A TERRIBLE piece of news for thirsty Paris is just announced. The numerous cafés supplied with Bock beer by the great house of Dreher and Co. of Vienna, exhibit in their windows a placard stating that in consequence of the war no beer is to be had by the usual railways, that the stock is out, and that their numerous customers must be good enough to wait for the completion of arrangements set on foot for bringing German beer to Paris by way of Switzerland and Italy. It is only in the best houses that this momentary scarcity will be felt. By far the greater part of the *soi-disant* books consumed in Paris are manufactured in this city or the environs. There is an enormous brewery of "Vienna" beer at Pantin, the suburb made famous by the Tropmann murders. I believe the interests of this brewery have rather suffered by the notoriety of its existence. But for Tropmann its products would have passed off as true "bock" more easily than they do now. But, although the Paris brewers cannot produce beer so good as those of Munich and Vienna, or even as the "bocks" of Strasburg, their efforts to rival the genuine article have very much improved the average of the beer brewed in Paris. Some years ago Paris beer was a vile, flatulent, saponaceous deception. Now a very palatable, refreshing, and not unwholesome preparation of malt—and possibly of hops—though I believe other bitters are more commonly used, is a very general drink. The French cannot understand beer as a concomitant to a repast. With their meals they must have wine. But in the evening, among the better classes, far more beer is now drunk in Paris than in London. That MM. Dreher and Co. may therefore speedily make their new arrangements, must be a very general wish.—*Paris Letter*, July 25.

FIGHT FOR AN IRONCLAD.

FEW of us suspected on Thursday afternoon (July 28) while waiting for news from the Rhine, that a battle was going on at our very doors for the possession of a powerful ironclad man-of-war. Yet so it was. On the morning of that day, the corvette Fethi Bulend, or Great Victory, constructed from the designs of Mr. Reed, and armed with four 12½ ton Armstrong guns, was lying in the docks of the Thames Iron Works Company, the pride of her builders. The pride, but also the solicitude. She had been built for the service of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, whose agent was on board. Certain prudential reasons induced the Thames Iron Works Company to place two of its own agents also on board; in short, although the greater portion of the price had been paid, a large sum was still owing, and the Company meant to be paid in full before parting with the vessel. Suddenly on Thursday afternoon, the Fethi Bulend was seized, carried out into the river, the Company's agents being helpless, and was seen making, as fast as steam could drive her, for the sea. The Company cannot be accused of unnecessary delay in protecting its own interests. The

ESTIMATES OF THE ENGLISH KINGS.

VI.—RICHARD I.

In one respect, if in no other, Richard *Cœur de Lion* has experienced the same fortune as his father. Both are among the most bepraised and best abused Kings in history, and in each instance in the estimates for evil and for good there is a considerable foundation of truth. Neither of them, though stained with not a few crimes, can be pronounced justly an absolutely bad man; and, on the other hand, each of them, though endowed with commanding qualities, leaves on the mind a certain impression of incompleteness. As the statesmanship of Henry, so the personal ascendancy of Richard stopped short of that impressive grandeur which marked the character of the Conqueror, and of one at least of their own descendants. Yet the nature of Richard of Aquitaine or Poitou, as he was for sometime called, was not poor, purposeless, and fickle, as some modern historians, following too implicitly the statements of his enemies, have depicted it; and if less complex and less interesting as a study of character than that of his father, it is sufficiently unusual to be worthy of more than passing attention.

That modern writers should have been led to adopt this error of the earlier chroniclers respecting Richard, has probably arisen from a previous false conception on their own part of his character as a whole, owing to the delusive position in which that prince presents himself to our eyes in the early part of his career. He was called "of Aquitaine," which was handed over to his rule, and he appears before us as the favourite son of his mother, the heiress of Southern France, and as the especial hero of the Troubadours of that old land of the Celtiberians, the Romans, and the Visi-Goths. He was not only the companion-in-arms of the Knights of Aquitaine, but was himself a poet-warrior, after the true Provençal fashion. Historians have, therefore, naturally enough, leapt to the conclusion that he derived his nature as well as the fashion of his life from this fiery, impulsive, southern population, and have drawn his character on the assumption that such was its essential structure. Arriving at this conclusion, they have adopted without much investigation those statements respecting his personal characteristics which seemed to harmonize with this general conception. But we cannot but think that although the outward fashion of his education and early training were doubtless derived from the lands south of the Loire, and though he himself spoke and wrote his *sirventes* in the soft *Langue d'Oc*, the main outlines of his organization were derived from a very different source. His analogues are to be found rather in the pages of the Eddas and Sagas of the North, and it was as a Scandinavian Viking that he thought and acted. We do not deny that this Scandinavian type may have been modified in some of its component parts, as well as in its outward garb, by the blood which he derived from Eleanor of Aquitaine; but while we cannot reconcile the leading features of Richard's character with the Aquitanian type, we *do* recognize in them most distinctly some of the most striking traits of those Scandinavian rovers from whom, through his Norman ancestors, he more remotely sprang. There was the commanding presence which overawed opposition, and seemed to stamp him as a natural leader of men; there was the chivalrous yet somewhat stern courtesy; there was the uncompromising pride, the adventurous spirit in which the love of fame and the greed of acquisition seemed to be blended in almost equal proportions; there was the devotion to a great purpose of an enthusiast, often distracted for the moment by the temptation of immediate adventure and gain, but using even these distractions as new instruments in its further prosecution; there was the thirst for battle, and that in the mere physical contest, befitting a wild animal rather than an intelligent being, and yet the common-sense and shrewdness of perception which could see the limits of acquisition and of fame, and could turn away from fruitless laurels. This was the character of those men who made a home for themselves in the Neustria of the Franks, and who established a Norman rule in Southern Italy and Sicily—and such was the essential foundation of the character of Richard Lion Heart. Tall above the middle height, but more remarkable for his broad chest, and strong yet pliant sinews, he was by general confession *physically the strongest* of living men, as he was also physically the most inaccessible to fear and the most self-confident in his strength. On one occasion, putting to sea with a handful of followers, he hastened to the relief of Joppa, into which town the Turks had already forced their way, and were assailing the remnants of the Christian garrison. After a hasty reconnoitre, Richard drove his vessel on shore, and raising his fierce war-cry plunged into the midst of the masses of the enemy, and drove them out of the place. On the next day, while encamping with a few hundred horsemen outside the gates, he was suddenly assailed by thousands of the Turks. Drawing back the footing assailants, he himself clove a Turk's head down to the shoulders, and then rode along the enemy's front line, crying, "Now, who will dare to fight for the honour of God?" Years after the close of the Crusade, the Turkish mothers threatened their children with "King Richard is coming!" and the riders asked their shying horses "if they saw the Lion-hearted King." His mental and moral constitution seemed as if they had been assimilated to, or almost as if they were the developments of, this physical force. He was a magnificent animal, even in his spiritual aspect. He was savage when roused to anger, and cruel, as much perhaps from the natural indifference to suffering in itself or others of a powerful physique as from conscious malice; but placable when the exciting cause was removed, and capable of a strong-hearted *masculine* mercy much resembling that displayed on occasions by Rufus, with whom one modern writer has dracied a resemblance in the character of his vices. The story of his conduct to the archer whose arrow caused his death, if not true in itself, at any rate represents what it was considered Richard was capable of, and reads very like the stories we have already related of the strange Red King. "Forgive me, my Lord," says Bertram de Hoveden, "Bertram de Gurdun, who had wounded him, to come into his presence, and said to him, 'What harm have I done to you that you have killed me?' On which he made answer, 'You slew my father and my two brothers with your own hand, and you had intended now to kill me; therefore, take any revenge on me that you may think fit, for I will readily endure the greatest torments you can devise, so long as you have met with your end, after having inflicted evils so many and so great upon the world.' On this the King ordered him to be released, and said, 'I forgive you with all my heart.' But the youth stood before the feet of the King, and with scowling features and undaunted neck did his courage demand the sword. The King was aware that punishment was wished for, and that pardon was dreaded. 'Live on,' he said, 'although thou art unwilling, and by my bounty behold the light of day. To the conquered faction now let there be bright hopes, and the example of myself.' And then, after being released from his chains, he was allowed to depart, and the King ordered one hundred shillings of English money to be given him." But if Richard was not implacable or cruel, he was a very stern man in his bearing even when not roused to anger, and there seems to have been a gravity in his nature from which we might have expected far greater results than any which were achieved. Giraldus, in drawing a comparison between him and his elder brother Henry, points directly to this cast of character. "In force and largeness of mind," he says, "they were pretty much on a level, but their way of excelling was very different. The one [Henry] was praiseworthy for his mildness and liberality; the other remarkable for his severity and stability. The one was to be commended for his sweetness, the other for his gravity; the one gained credit for his easy disposition, the other for his constancy; the one was conspicuous for his mercy, the other for his justice; the one was the refuge of the unfortunate ill-deserving, the other was their scourge; the one was the shield of evil, the other its hammer; the one was devoted to the game of war, the other to its serious part; the one to strangers, the other to his own circle; the one to all men, the other to good men." No one will deny that here we have attributed to Richard a weight of character which is very inconsistent with the mere knight errantry which is generally associated with his name. But though he was not an empty-headed trifler, the patient statesmanship of his father, Henry, formed no part of the endowments of Richard. He was a great general and a great engineer; could not only fight, but plan campaigns, and was a master of the science of war. By his strength of purpose and military abilities, he not only maintained his footing in France, but threatened the very existence of the Parisian Crown. One or two great feats of provident statesmanship, such as his alliance with the Court of Rome, and the purchase by his gold of the position o King of the Romans for his nephew Otho, stand in existence of traces of a still higher order. But his naturally frank and overbearing nature revolted alike from the subtleties and the condescensions of diplomacy, and was, indeed, incapable of either appreciating or employing them. He had a power of quick observation, and a fairly good judgment; he listened to good advisers, and was relied for the rest on the ascendancy and force of his personal character, and his established reputation as a strong and faithful friend and a dangerous enemy. He was not, indeed (as has been generally supposed), wanting in a sense of his responsibilities as a ruler. He left, it is true, his kingdom to pursue what seems to us a wild and unnecessary enterprise, but he made the best provision he could for the administration of England during his absence. He placed at the head of the Government as Chancellor a man who, whatever may be alleged against him by his enemies, and however unfortunate his career, added to remarkable abilities a strength of will which for some time supplied that stability in the executive which the absence of the King was so calculated to impair. He made his brother, Earl John, and his half-brother, Archbishop Geoffrey, take an oath not to enter England for three years, and he tried to stay their ambition and bind them to the observance of this engagement by loading them with dignities and wealth. He kept a watchful eye on English politics during his absence, and his long stay in Sicily, which has been considered a blot on his character as a zealous Crusader, was probably dictated by a dread of impending civil war in England. The great officers of State and Justice who succeeded Longchamp were men of character and ability, and notwithstanding the King's absence and the treason of Earl John, the kingdom really remained to a great degree under the safeguard of an effective executive. Nor can Richard be accused of want of foresight with respect to the interests of his Continental possessions, when Philip of France, from whose ambition they were most exposed to danger, was his companion to the Holy Land. But had he believed that all would have been lost during his absence, though Richard's steps might have lingered, they would scarcely have been arrested, so confident was he in his power of retrieving everything, and so strong in him was the spirit of the Crusader. The Crusades, indeed, gave exactly the appropriate vent to his adventurous spirit. There was a great cause, that of God himself, at stake, and Richard was a devout believer. The indistinctness of the horizon which lay before him added an imaginative zest to the enterprise, while the concrete possibilities of wealth and royalties in the conquered East awakened the covetous side of his character. He was lavish and magnificent in his expenditure, and the whole Crusade lived on his accumulated wealth for many months; but he did not lose sight of contingent advantages, and the conquest of Cyprus was valued perhaps even more as the acquisition of a satrapy, than as a base of military operations, or a trophy of his warlike fame.

Richard was not only devout, by which means he conciliated the clergy, but he had the superstition of the Angevins. Although his sensual intrigues do not intrude themselves on the page of history like those of his father, he was, by his own confession, addicted to gross indulgences. Twice before his death, at least of his sudden fits of remorse and penance for these excesses, and the account given of these is a very curious one. "Having called together," says Roger de Hoveden, "all the Archbishops and Bishops who were with him at Messina, in the chapel of Reginald de Moyac, he fell naked at their feet, and did not hesitate to confess to God in their presence the filthiness of his life. . . . . He received the penance imposed by the Bishops before named, and from that hour forward became a man who feared God, and left what was evil and did what was good." This good conduct was not, however, of a permanent character, for we read in the same chronicler, under the year 1195, "In the same year there came a hermit to King Richard, and preaching the word of eternal salvation to him," warned him to "abstain from what is unlawful," saying, "if thou dost not, a vengeance worthy of God shall overtake thee." The King, however, "despised the person of the adviser," and the hermit went his way. But "on the Lord's Day, in Easter week . . . . . the Lord scourged the King with a severe attack of illness, so that, calling before him religious men, he was not ashamed to confess the guiltiness of his life; and after receiving absolution, took back his wife, whom for a long time he had discarded, and, putting away all illicit intercourse, he remained constant to his wife, and they two became one flesh." His last recorded penitence was on his death-bed; but before the Bishop could move him on this occasion, he had to encounter a sally of grim wit on the part of the dying man which again reminds us of Rufus. When persuaded of the truth of his impending death, Richard asked what he was to do. "Consider of disposing of thy daughters in marriage, and do penance," replied the prelate. "This confirms what I said before," said the King, "that you are jesting with me, for you know that I have never had either daughters or sons." "*Of a truth, O King!*" rejoined the Bishop, "you have three daughters, and have had and nourished them long; for as your first-born daughter you have *Pride*, as your second *Covetousness*, as your third *Self-Indulgence*,—these you have had, and have loved out of all reason, from your very youth." "True it is," said the King, "that I have had these, and thus it is that I will bestow them in marriage. My first-born, *Pride*, I give to the Templars, who are swollen with insolence, and puffed up beyond all others. My second, that is *Covetousness*, I give to the Grey Friars, who with their covetousness molest all their neighbours, like mad devils. My last, however, namely, *Self-Indulgence*, I make over to the Black Friars, who devour roast meat and fried, and are never satiated." For, adds William de Heminburgh in explanation, "these three sorts of men the King hated."

The Bishop and the King were certainly both correct in their enumeration of Richard's cherished faults. By his arrogance he lost half the advantages which his acknowledged ascendancy among the princes of Europe would have secured to him. On this point historians of all nations, English, French, and German, are agreed. He could not conceal his sense of his own superiority, and he could not conceal his opinion of the contemptible character of others, and this fact in itself disqualified him for excellence in statesmanship, and gave to his rival, Philip of France, an advantage which was not the due of any substantial superiority of mind. Covetousness, too, was, as we have said, one of Richard's undoubted failings, and it is owing to some of the greatest stains on his memory,—his extortion and his "wanton disregard of good faith in regard to money." Where this was required for the purposes of his ambition, no consideration of the dignity and influence of the Crown, of the welfare of the nation or of the justice due to individuals, was allowed to stand in the way. He abandoned royal privileges; he alienated royal domains; he sold not only charters to municipalities, but half the honours and dignities of the kingdom to the highest bidder; he levied heavy taxes, and he wrung large sums from individual barons and officers of State to appease his assumed anger. The better qualities of his mind seemed to disappear under this thirst for the means of war, and he was for the time the scourge of his subjects. Yet, though he was covetous and extortionate, he was no miser. What he thus obtained, he spent,—some of it unwisely, but, no doubt, much of it unwisely and heedlessly, but much also of it in the prosecution of great ends, which were felt by the nation then, though they might not be now worth the spending of much money. He was generous as well as extortionate; and by the magnificence of his royal bounty he added to the reputation of his name, and to the glory of his imperishable bolts and himself at home. Faults thus redeemed were easily forgiven, by a nation which, under a generally good administration and advancing foreign commerce, for which the Crusade had opened fresh outlets, was growing rapidly in wealth and self-importance, and we see little reason for wondering with one of the chroniclers that the people were contented under Richard's scorpions, while they had murmured under his father Henry's rods, that he died amidst the loud lamentation that with him had departed the glory of the world, and that his name descended to succeeding generations as that of one of the most popular of English Kings.—*Spectator.*

LA MARSEILLAISE.

An enthusiastic Prussian has written to an English journal requesting the editor to inform his readers that the melody of the famous "Marseillaise," now once more so popular in France, is not French, but German. It is, we are assured by him, German sacred music which was found in the old church of the village of Holgheim, he French having merely adapted it to their words. This is, perhaps, the most cruel attack yet made by the Prussians upon French nationality. Are we really to believe that all that famous romance about Rouget de l'Isle, celebrated in so many histories and glorified in so many pictures, is mere delusion? and the young Southern composer, who has certainly done more than man ever did before to stir the hearts of a people, only an impudent plagiarist? Perhaps so; but the Prussian correspondent referred to ought to have been more explicit. When and by whom was it found in the old church? Obviously, the antiquity of the church would prove little; for there is of course nothing to prevent very new music being found in very old churches. The Prussian gentleman ought to have shown that a German copy existed undoubtedly older than the revolutionary period when "La Marseillaise, paroles et musique," was first published in France. Till we have some such evidence we must hold the claim of Rouget de l'Isle to be unshaken. Meanwhile, patriotic Frenchmen may console themselves with the reflection that no national melody ever yet escaped from a controversy of this kind.—*Graphic.*

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Much has been written and said about the inconvenience, and suffering which women will endure for the sake of Fashion, but when we look around us, during this almost tropical summer, at the men of the period dressed according to the edicts of Mr. Poole and his coadjutors, we heartily commiserate these victims to the laws of society. In no other capital but London is that most ungraceful and useless of head-dresses, the chimney-pot hat, tolerated during the dog-days, and no sooner does an Englishman get beyond the sound of "Big Ben" than he casts aside his tubular tormentor with a grateful sense of relief. We hope the time may soon arrive when a chimney pot hat can be seen only at the British Museum amongst the relics of past barbarism.

Paris is quite deserted by the leaders of fashion, many of whom have exchanged the melting asphalte of the Boulevards for the semi-baked pavement of our capital.

Amongst the favourite amusements of our aristocracy and *beau-monde* are dinners at the Crystal Palace; and no place can be better calculated for the display of taste and elegance than *ce monument de l'opulence Britannique*, as an enthusiastic young Frenchman once called our Crystal Palace.

At a dinner recently given there we remarked, amongst a number of elegant toilettes, a dress of white taffettas, with four flounces put on at some distance apart. In the space between each flounce was a band of cobalt blue velvet, two inches wide. The corsage and sleeves, Louis XV., were trimmed with Honiton lace and velvet. A bonnet of white tulle with a blue velvet bow and a large filigree silver butterfly, blue kid shoes and silver buckles, were worn with this stylish costume. A dress, *a la Watteau*, worn by a charming *blonde* of sixteen, was much admired. It consisted of a pink silk skirt, short enough to display a pair of pink kid shoes embroidered in silver. An upper dress of white grenadine, trimmed with white blonde, looped up in three places with large pink bows. The corsage was high at the back, but low and pointed in the front, trimmed simply with blonde and ribbon. The coiffure which this young lady had adopted was very graceful, and may possibly be worthy of adoption by those of our fair readers who would like to look like one of Sir Peter Lely's Hampton Court beauties. The hair hung down at the back to her waist in large curls, whilst in the front it was cut short and arranged in tiny rings, clustering over her forehead. A white chip hat, ornamented with pink *convolvuli* and black velvet, earings, brooch, and necklet of Genoese filigree silver, completed this remarkable toilette.

The disturbed state of the Continent will prove a great benefit to our English watering-places, which are already quite crowded with foreigners of all nations, Americans, and natives.

On the pier at Ryde, yachting costumes of serge may be seen in spite of the sultry weather.

We recently saw Lady C——, who is a member of the Royal Yacht Club and an excellent sailor, start from Ryde with her husband and some chosen companions on a lengthy cruise. The costume worn by the ladies on this trip was a short dress of dark blue Estamene serge, braided in the Grecian pattern with black tubular braid. Very short jacket of the same material, ornamented with large gilt buttons, on which were the letters R. Y. C. S. A straw hat, with a simple band of ribbon, on which was printed in gold letters the name of the yacht and R. Y. C. S.

Whilst speaking of their elders, we must not entirely pass over the young people. A suitable costume for a girl of twelve at the sea-side would be a dress of pink French canvas grenadine, the skirt trimmed with three rows of black velvet, tunic and Swiss bodice of white muslin, with black velvet braces. Rice-straw hat, wreath of pink daisies, long black velvet streamers, bronze shoes, and gilt buckles. For a boy five years old: White jean knickerbockers, loose at the knee, waist coat and Spanish jacket of the same; violet silk stockings, shoes with steel buckles; white straw hat, with a violet ribbon round it.—*Graphic*, July 30.

The correspondent of a French paper, writing from Thionville, says that while travelling thither from Metz he saw a peasant crouched in a field digging at the root of an old willow. "He is burying his money," said the guard; "the peasants of Lorraine have always done so in time of war."

THE BALLOT.

Mr. GLADSTONE A CONVERT.

Upon the resumption of the debate upon the second reading of the Ballot Bill in the House of Commons on July 27,

Mr. Gladstone said—I propose, with the permission of the house, to state the course which the government intend to take upon this subject. No man has, perhaps, a fairer claim for proclaiming his opinions upon secret voting, so far as speech is concerned, than I have; for I believe that I have never before opened my lips upon the subject in the House of Commons, though I have frequently voted against the ballot. There are two points: one is, the grounds upon which I shall found my opinion as to the merits of the bill, and the other is the question of the time, and the peculiar circumstances under which we are called upon to vote on it. The government were very anxious if they could to have brought to some distinctive issue a measure of their own during the present session upon the establishment of secret voting. The house is perfectly aware of the cause—the pressure of public business—that has prevented the government from giving effect to that intention. They considered whether it was fit for them to ask for a second reading, they avowing their inability to prosecute the measure to its ulterior stages. They felt that this would not be a proper course for them to pursue, and indeed both precedent and reason were against that course of proceeding. The house should be jealous against any government of any disposition shown in favour of a measure of a popular character, so as to obtain the credit of having adopted its principles, at the same time that they shrank from the difficulty of adjusting its details; and therefore we thought that we should best discharge our public duty by dropping at once a bill that we had lost all hope of carrying to a satisfactory termination. The case of an independent member is a somewhat different one. We have no power to control the discretion of my hon. friend who has brought in this bill, and I have simply to answer the challenge that he has given by proposing to the house that we should give a vote upon the second reading of this bill. Under the circumstances I think that it is my duty to vote for the second reading (hear, hear), and also to say why I do so, though I shall not attempt to enter upon any detailed argument in reference to the ballot. In other times I was perfectly content, right or wrongly, to hear the question argued as it was argued by Lord Palmerston. He had always felt very great interest in it, and speaking upon the ballot he usually founded himself on this view of the case, that the franchise was to be viewed as a trust exercised by a limited portion of the community for the benefit of the whole community, and that the whole community had just the same kind of right to know how the trust was exercised on their behalf by the limited portion of the community that the public out of doors had to know how the power entrusted to their representatives in parliament was exercised within these walls. I do not refer to that argument as claiming the adoption of it, but only to explain my own views of the question. In substance, the change that has taken place in the constitution of our parliamentary system within the last few years is the basis of the change that will take place in my vote in reference to secret voting. Even those who did not concur in the argument as to a trust must feel that the position of the question is very largely altered by the extension of the constituencies. Let us consider what that extension will be. Are we not to have a nominal £10 franchise to household suffrage, but virtually in principle I should say it is an extension from limited to unlimited suffrage; when we have adopted household suffrage we have practically adopted the principle that every man who is not positively disabled in point of crime or of poverty, or from some other cause, is competent to exercise the suffrage, and that it is simply a question of time and convenience when the suffrage should be placed in his hands, for to draw a distinction between household suffrage and lodger suffrage if the man has a permanence in his holding, is impossible. To draw a distinction between boroughs and counties is also, to my mind, clearly impracticable (hear, hear). I do not now enter into the question whether over and above personal franchise, a property franchise ought to be retained. In the course taken by myself and those I had the honour to act with upon the Reform Bill we showed an intention in the direction of the extension of this property franchise by lowering the vote upon leaseholds, and also by a variety of propositions that were discussed. I think that the true view of the case is, that the maintenance of household suffrage is a question of time and convenience (hear, hear), and I am not sure, if this were the occasion to enter upon that subject, that it might not be beneficial to the public at large. That being so, I think that the first view of the question is that that there is no longer, properly so called, a limited constituency acting and exercising a trust on behalf of the whole people; and that a man in giving his vote acts no longer on behalf of his fellow-men, but only on behalf of himself and children, who are presumably acting with him in giving his vote. Even when the circumstances of trust have disappeared I greatly prefer the public discharge of every public duty to a secret discharge. I am not able to look upon the ballot as an unmixed good, but as a choice of evils, and I ask myself whether I am to regard the parliamentary franchise as disembarrassed of the consequences that attached to the limited constituencies. I ask myself what is the first condition that it is the duty of parliament to secure. I cannot doubt as to the answer to be made to that question; for the proper answer is that the first duty that parliament has to perform is to provide that the franchise shall be exercised freely (hear, hear). That it should be exercised purely is of the utmost importance; and that raises the question whether there should be a ballot that would admit of a subsequent rectification of the votes, or one that would not; but that the vote should be exercised freely is absolutely indispensable. Freedom of voting is threatened from many quarters. It is threatened from the dictation and possible violence of mere numbers (hear, hear), and it is threatened from more subtle, more extensive, and more continuous action of those influences that are connected with property. There is a document which I have not now at hand, but which I should wish to refer to, for it produced great action upon the public mind at a time which cannot be forgotten in this house—I mean the circular that was issued from the press of Blackburn during the proceedings anterior to the election of 1868. That circular was issued by one of the parties in the town, no matter which, and invited all persons who possessed property station, influence, or anything by means of which they could carry an influence to bear upon the votes of their fellow-voters, to meet together to concert measures to give effect to that influence. That was an attempt to put down freedom of election, and could not be suppressed by law; it was inaccessible to law, if a law could be passed to touch it. I think that parliament would do well to consider it, but I believe that it would be utterly impossible. If an attempt of that kind could be brought to bear upon the votes of poor and humble men, then I say that freedom of the franchise is in the utmost danger unless special measures are taken to secure it. The immense extension of the franchise is again in favour of secret voting. Formerly the bulk of the constituency were supposed to be possessed more or less of property and capable of defending themselves, but we have now vested the franchise in the mass of men who depend for their bread upon their daily labours. The franchise is so greatly extended as to give it for the first time a national character, and I think that the time has come when the house would best discharge its duty to the country by giving effect to secret voting. If this be not done men will become hypocrites, in the face of day they will conceal their intentions, and their actions will be falsified, and therefore it is our duty to require above all things that that vote should be free. It would also be desirable for the government to consider all the means which would tend to secure the vote being given purely. There is one advantage that tends to mitigate the disappointment of postponing this measure and it is this, that there will in the meantime be an opportunity of considering the recent better than we could possibly do during a crowded session, the various methods proposed and seeing which amongst them, or which combination of them, would be best for securing a secret vote. But secret voting of some kind or other does appear to be required by the social circumstances under which we live. I cannot place wholly out of view the fact of the extensive acceptance of this method of voting has received in other parts of the world. It has been preferred in some shape or other wherever the English name has spread itself over the earth, and other nations also have generally resorted to this method of proceeding. Our judgment also must be governed mainly by the considerations of the society in which we live, and by regard for the progress of opinion. Opinion has very perceptibly moved in the direction of secret voting since the last Reform Act. The proceedings of the committee last year show this, and even those who represented upon that committee the party opposite came to support a view of this kind. The most conclusive consideration to my mind is that, while the greatest apparent argument against secret voting has wholly disappeared, or has been greatly reduced in scope, in consequence of the changes that have been adopted, the arguments on the other side have lost much from the fact that these changes have rendered the bulk of the constituencies more open than heretofore to illegitimate influences, and without a measure of this kind we cannot secure to the franchise that freedom which is its most vital and essential qualification. My vote will therefore be given in favour of the second reading of the bill (hear, hear).

Mr. Disraeli—I must say that I regret that this most important question of the constitutional politics should be brought on for consideration at the fag end of a session and in a scanty House of Commons. I regret this the more because we had a bill upon this matter introduced by the government and withdrawn for sufficient reasons by them; and this is an attempt at the end of the session to obtain a decision upon the second reading of a measure that cannot possibly be carried further this year. I was quite prepared, if the scheme had been brought forward according to the intimation of the government, to have contributed my share to the discussion of this great question, which I had hoped would have been brought on at a different period; but anything like a hurried and scrambling debate upon the matter appears to me not to be worthy of the dignity of this house. Such a course has tended of late years very much to diminish the hold that the opinion of the House of Commons should have upon the country when we are debating upon questions that very much concern the political future of England. But I must protest against our being called upon to enter into this discussion under existing circumstances (hear, hear). I do not think the previous question is the fair one to raise. Gentleman has given are very satisfactory and I contend that he, as head of the government, having introduced a measure—and I do not doubt his sincerity in bringing it forward—and he having told the house that he would not press it because there was no chance of carrying it, should not now ask us to assent to the second reading of this particular bill when there is no prospect of settling the details upon which it could be carried into effect. I say he is not justified in this. The right hon. gentleman has given his sanction to the principle of this measure, just as he did for his own bill, and yet he shrinks from giving any opinion upon the practical means of carrying his policy into effect. I do not understand how the right hon. gentleman is justified in taking the course that he has done on this occasion, he having adopted another opinion a few months ago, and having declined to take the opinion of the house upon his own measure. For am I inclined to follow the general course of the remarks of the right hon. gentleman. The right hon. gentleman never addresses us without commanding our attention and engaging our interests; but we have heard nothing of the ballot to-day which possesses the merit of novelty. Some of the remarks of the right hon. gentleman were spoken by him as if they were being listened to by the house for the first time; but I believe they were, for the most part, familiar to us (laughter). The right hon. gentleman has occupied a considerable portion of his time in answering Lord Palmerston. The right hon. gentleman was sitting on the same bench with Lord Palmerston when that noble lord made his speeches against the ballot but he did not seize any of those opportunities of speaking in opposition to the views of the noble lord, though he has occupied himself to-day in answering his former colleague and chief. But an answer to Lord Palmerston on the ballot is by no means to be taken as an answer to opponents who probably have given as much attention and consideration to the question as the right hon. gentleman. The great argument of Lord Palmerston was that the franchise was to be looked on as a trust. That principle appears to have been accepted during the lifetime of Lord Palmerston by the right honourable gentleman, though he has directed his energies and applied his arguments to destroy and overturn that position to-day. I cannot say that I have ever looked on the franchise as a trust. I know that is a very convenient argument for those who take the view of Lord Palmerston (hear). A privilege which I was glad to see largely extended, but I think, when we are going this length in the present session, it may be shown that, in considering the franchise as a privilege, an objection will arise against the motion of the hon. gentleman which will not well deserves a trial in the house. Nor can I agree with the position of the right hon. gentleman that his conversion in favour of the ballot is to be justified by an extension of the suffrage. I have always thought that the wider you make the suffrage the less claim would there be for the ballot, and that the more the people possessed the franchise the more would their strength be increased and their power enlarged. The larger the constituency becomes the greater is its moral power and the less will be the opportunity for the franchise to be exercised in an improper manner (hear, hear). Therefore, I entirely differ from the conclusion which the right hon. gentleman has drawn—that from the fact of the suffrage having been extended to large classes who until lately did not possess it, that this affords an unanswerable reason for giving them the protection of secret voting. I think that the electoral bodies of the United Kingdom will command perfect respect, and that it will not be in the power of classes or individuals to control their purpose. I cannot help making these remarks after the rather startling observations of the right hon. gentleman. I am not going on the present occasion, into a discussion on the ballot. I think the question is of too much importance to be brought forward now to be decided on in this bye manner. Whatever may be the decision of the House of Commons, and ultimately probably of parliament, on this question, let it be well felt by the country that the subject has been discussed thoroughly and completely, and that the opinion of parliament has not been cast by accident, or by some clever contrivance at the end of a jaded session, and on a Wednesday—a day proverbial for many accidents of opinion, which may not afterwards be sanctioned (laughter). Let it not be said that in this house we treated the ballot merely as a question which was to be easily decided. Let us wait for the measure of the government, which they are to bring in next year. I agree with the right hon. gentleman that at present we have neither time nor opportunity to deal with the question (laughter); and I trust that when we turn our eyes to the nomination franchise we shall be able to abandon some of the offensive as the result of the most misguided love of posthumous honours and expensive obsequies; and among the social vices which Mr. Dickens' works have exposed, the pride which apes humility is rather curiously illustrated in his death,

Mr. DICKENS' WILL.

(*Saturday Review*, July 30.)

There are, it may reasonably be believed, other reasons than mere timorous and slavish fear of death which make so many men reluctant to make their wills. A man may be far above the vulgar feeling that the act of making his will precipitates the hour of death, and yet may hesitate a good deal before he commits himself to an act, which, though not final, assumes finality. "This is the last will and testament"; it may be revoked or modified, but it has all the elements, not only of solemnity, but of irrevocability. The words are the words of a living man, but they will not be heard, nor take effect, until the speaker has lost the power of changing or explaining them. In settling a will we separate ourselves from the most ordinary motives which influence human action. Further information, a larger knowledge of facts at the moment perhaps imperfectly known or inadequately appreciated, repentance and change of mind for better or for worse, circumstances and motives re-arranging themselves both as to time and importance, all have their influence in forming the motives to an ordinary action of life, but a testamentary instrument has a charm off from all these. It is not, therefore, altogether unreasonable that most people should be willing to let these circumstances and contingencies of the future be kept open as long as possible. Deferred wills, and even death-bed wills, are not always without justification. But from this it follows that his will usually displays the real man. The ruling passion is most irresistible when it presents itself under the most serious circumstances. The hard and unforgiving man is most hard and most unforgiving when he knows that the consequences of his disposition are incapable of change. The boastful and the swaggerer and the liar will swagger and lie more defiantly when he knows that, even if he is found out, it will be when indignation and censure can no longer affect him. There is many a man who has gone out of the world with a lie in his right hand for the mere pitiful satisfaction of bolstering up to the very last the false position in which he has lived with his fellowmen. If a will, as it often does, brings out the best of a good man, it brings out the worst of a bad man. What is at the bottom of it all, we suppose, is the difficulty of realizing what the after-life is. It is not life, but death, which settles the most weighty responsibility. The sacredness which civilization attaches to the dying man's bequests, intentions, and declarations, and the force which human nature recognises in the solemnity of death. It is only under the most extreme and rare circumstances that the provisions of a will are set aside. If we do not admit that a dying man prophesies, we attribute to him something of that divine power which makes the future immutable. These are some of the more obvious considerations which invest the Voices from beyond the Tomb with especial interest.

We are far from saying that such considerations have had any weight with the newspapers, still less with the newspaper eulogists, who have recently given such pre-eminence to the late Mr. Charles Dickens' will. The newspapers have done but after their kind. The publication of Mr. Dickens' will, and the extravagant praises which have been lavished upon its earnestness and bravery and sincerity, and its manifold beauties, moral and social, are only stages in the process of journalistic beatification to which Mr. Dickens has been subjected. That Mr. Dickens should be estimated by the newspapers quite as much as he deserves is not surprising. He is the representative of the ordinary newspaper excellences and newspaper literature; a very favourable specimen, but one more especially identified with the body of writers who salute themselves as the Fourth Estate, with an occasional ignorance of what the Three Estates are. We have been among the first to admit Mr. Dickens' very remarkable powers. The man who has contributed so much to the cheerfulness of so many homes is in his way a benefactor to the human race. His death, like that of any other popular man, creates a blank; but we should hardly say that the "melancholy tidings darkened a hundred millions of homes with the sense of a personal loss." But the merits of such a writer—undoubted and great merits—run a chance of being seriously disparaged with thinking men when more value is given to his influence than it deserves. To speak of him, as he is spoken of, as "the literary emperor who has just fallen amidst the universal trophies of his genius;" is rather high falutin', which it may well be, seeing that it comes from New York. We have the highest relish for Sairey Gamp and Sam Weller, but it is quite another thing to be summoned to bow down before "the Christlike spirit of tenderness and charity which pervades all his compositions." To speak of his Christmas Carols and sentimental works of that kind, poor in themselves, and produced like other articles of the season, the *Illustrated News* of the Christmas week, for example, ordinary matters of merchandize, as the results of "a pen dipped in tears and his own heart's blood," is not so much grotesque gable as revolting and offensive. But the life of a man cannot believe that, even when Mr. Dickens was writing his "tales with a purpose," and was inveighing against the evils of Yorkshire schools, the Court of Chancery, public offices, and imprisonment for debt, he was "doing the work of a surplised priest." It is of course mere blasphemous raving to speak of Little Nell, and the death of Paul Dombey—and Mr. Dickens' pathos was always very pumped-up and melodramatic—as "bearing on his sympathetic mind, in distant resemblance to Christ, the awful load of the sorrow and mystery of humanity." We are not charging all the sermon-writers or newspaper panegyrists of Mr. Dickens with this amount of profane folly; but we ask with amazement what there is in Mr. Dickens' life to elevate him into the character of a saint or hero, what there is in his writings to put them on the range of the four Gospels? A very great humourist he was, but that he is "one of the greatest and most persuasive of preachers" we can be permitted to doubt, unless we admit that the gospel of jollity to be a direct revelation. Mr. Dickens, and it is no disparagement of him to say so, understood the world; he presented himself to men as men were willing to take him. It became the fashion at Newspaper Fund dinners and Guilds of Arts to consider, or to affect to consider, him the representative of English literature. The world to whom Grotes and Hallams and Thirlwalls and Darwins and Newmans are dull professional writers, saluted the author of the *Chimes* as a benefactor of the human race. It rather stirs the temper—and unless it is moderated, it may stir the gall—all this idolatry of a life which, after all, is only that of a successful *littérateur* by no means blind to his own interests. Mr. Dickens realized a large fortune by his works, and by a semidramatic exhibition of them and himself in performances on a stage of platform, which he called Readings. This is by no means discreditable; but we fail to find anything very "high" or "earnest" or "heroic" about it. Mr. Dickens wrote stories and in the most money-getting form, in a decreasing ratio of interest and power, till he wrote himself out. He then adopted another mode of airing his popularity, and read and recited till his health broke down; and then he took to stories again, but with what success those, if any such there be, who have read through what he left of *Edwin Drood* can tell us. And then he died and left a will behind him; and we are invited to fall into ecstacies at the beauties and divine character of his will. And here we must remark that to say much on this subject is distasteful, and, unless we were challenged to the issue, would be somewhat indecorous and improper. We are little inclined to consider Mr. Dickens an apostle; but words would fail us to express the indignation we feel, if it is true, as we are told, that some obscure preacher, not an Englishman, has been base enough to describe his death, a death lamented by us all, as a Divine judgment for his irreligion.

HONESTY IN THE SLUMS.

To the Editor of "The Standard."

Sir,—I wish to place before your readers an almost unparalleled instance of honesty. A few days ago I lost my pocket-book, containing bank-notes to the amount of £45. The next day a poor, ragged old man called at my office. I was out. He left his name and address, and said he wished to see me if I had lost anything. Of course, immediately I heard of this I called upon him. I found he lived in a wretched den, in a court near Holborn, apparently a most disreputable place, inhabited by people unmistakably belonging to the criminal class—in fact, a nest of thieves. On the door-step of the house in which the man lived was a half-drunken prostitute, who endeavoured to ply her calling as I passed, and a second Bill Sykes slouched up, as only a thief can slouch up, to know whom I wanted. I mentioned the name of the man, and was told he lived in the garret, but was not at home. His grandson, who happened to be near, however, soon fetched him. He took me up to the first-floor landing, and then in a hurried whisper asked me, "Are you the gen'l'man I called on this morning?" "Yes," I said. "Have you lost anything?" "Yes, I have lost my pocket-book." "What was there in it?" "Bank-notes." "How much?" "£45." "Oh," said he, "that's all right: well, I've got it up stairs under my bed. You go and walk up Holborn, and I'll follow you. Don't say nothing about it to nobody here—they're all thieves: be off as quick as you can, and don't look as if you thought I should follow you, but walk right away." I did as I was directed, and presently, when at a sufficient distance from the court to be out of sight of its occupants, the man came up to me, carrying an old coat wrapped up in a bundle, from which he drew forth and handed to me my pocket-book with the £45 intact. "There," he said, "there it is; my little gal found it and brought it to me; and as I found your name in it, I came straight off to you about it; you'll find the money all right, and all the rest of the things just as she picked it up; but don't say nothing about it, 'cos if them fellows knowed I'd done this, they'd make the place too 'ot to 'old me; they're all thieves, and I was afeared they might smell a rat if you stopped." I gave the man £5 for himself, and 5s. for his "little gal," and he was overw